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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. ROAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1873. NO. 213.

FIRST EDITION.

PRESBYTERIAL.

Annual Meeting of the General Assembly.

BALTIMORE, MAY 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day received a report from the committee appointed to prepare the Book of Praise, announcing its completion. The report was referred to a special committee.

The proposition to establish a professorship of missionary instruction was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

A resolution that when a minister becomes disabled by age or disease he shall be placed by his Presbytery on the retired roll of honor, was referred to the committee on Church Polity.

The report on the conducting claims of the church at Jacksonville, Florida, was placed on the docket.

A number of papers from Presbyteries on education, dismissions of the ministry, observance of the Sabbath, &c., were read and referred.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Baird, representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Huntsville, Alabama, was introduced by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Crosby, and made an address. He hoped the day would soon come when there would be but one Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Church was ready to meet the Northern Church in any negotiations for that end. If this Assembly should deem it proper to appoint a committee to consider any proposition relative to reunion, the Cumberland Church would do the same, and their combinations might result in healing the differences of the churches. The Moderator said it gave him great pleasure to welcome in this Assembly the representative of the Cumberland Church, and had no doubt his suggestions in regard to reunion would meet with prompt, generous response.

On motion of Mr. Pierson, of Detroit, a committee, composed of Drs. Nelson, of Lane Seminary; C. A. Dickey, of St. Louis; J. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and Elders George S. Drake and J. S. Farrar, was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland Church on the subject of reunion.

The report of the Board of Publication was approved. It shows gratifying evidences of progress and speaks of the erection of a new publication house at a cost of $150,000. The money received, including a balance from a prior year of $3,997, have been $9,646; expenditures, $397,626. Of this amount $71,562 have been disbursed for new building, leaving the regular current business expenditure $226,064. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year was $9,220. Sales of books and periodicals for the year, $157,776. Amount received for missionary fund, $56,892; expended, $55,985. A resolution was adopted that the Board of Publication make a detailed financial statement annually.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday at 9 A. M.

The Southern General Assembly.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., MAY 17.—The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States assembled at nine o'clock this morning and was opened by Moderator Smith and prayer by ex-Governor R. M. Patton of Alabama. The Moderator announced the following additions to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, Rev. J. Johnson, W. M. Hannah; Judicial Committee, John Stewart; Theological Seminaries, Rev. R. E. Cooper; Sustentation, Rev. B. Hamilton; Rev. J. Lepps; Foreign Missions, Rev. S. E. Axson; Publication, Rev. W. A. Moody, A. A. Sprout; Education, Rev. W. Pinkerton, Rev. J. J. Martin; Evangelistic Labor, W. H. Carson; Systematic Benevolence, Rev. C. Bonneville, C. R. Smith; Rev. W. A. Carter; Foreign Correspondence, Rev. J. Halliday; Sunday Schools, W. J. Locke, J. S. Ramsey.

Dr. Baird, of the Committee on Publication, read the Secretary's annual report. The report is printed and is very voluminous. It refers to the publication of the works of the church, and contains a long observation in relation to a benevolent institution for the printing of tracts and books at Randolph, Va., under the management of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. The report of the Treasurer of the committee was then read.

The Committee on Overtures and Bills reported an overture from San Francisco, asking steps to be taken to Christianize the Jews. The report was adopted. The same committee reported a memorial from the Presbytery of Memphis asking a committee of members of the Assembly to address a circular letter to the members of the church to encourage family prayer. The report was adopted.

The Assembly next took up the question of the naming of the next place of meeting, which has already resulted in the selection of Columbus, Miss. Adjourned.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Aurora, Illinois—Loss $250,000.

AURORA, ILL., MAY 18.—A fire broke out in the C., B. and Q. R. R. Company's car shops in this city about half past one o'clock this afternoon, originating in the shop. Eight wooden buildings belonging to the railroad company besides two private residences on North Broadway were destroyed. The fire was checked when it reached the brick machine shops. Slight damage was done to the east end of the machine shops, but with that exception everything west of it, including the two round houses and all the engines, together with all the machinery in the locomotive department, were uninjured. The large new blacksmith shop and new factory at the east end of the company's grounds were also saved. Most of the tools in the various shops were saved. The loss on building and lumber was destroyed. Three Pullman cars, several passenger coaches and some unfinished work in the sheops were burned. There were between 200 and 400 freight cars mostly loaded, standing in the yard, all of which were run out and saved, excepting eight cars loaded with lumber. Total loss is estimated at $250,000 and fully insured. The origin of the fire is not definitely known.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Temperance Blessing, of Philadelphia, an organization of children, entertained President Grant, in the White House, on Saturday, with recitations and singing.

The vomito is increasing at Havana.

Saturday was "whipping day" at New Castle, Delaware. Nine male and one female thieves received twenty lashes each. One man stood in the pillory an hour, part of the sentence for cutting his wife's throat.

The Republican County Convention for election for delegates to the Ohio State Convention was held in Cleveland, Saturday. Twenty-four out of the twenty-seven delegates and probably the entire delegation support for Lieutenant Governor-elect Allan T. Brinsmade.

The President has appointed Wm. E. Davis, Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati, Mr. Hays disqualified.

Col. R. A. Pierson, a prominent Memphis merchant, died of dysentery Saturday. During the war he commanded a Confederate cavalry brigade.

The funeral of Captain Zachariah Phillips took place on Saturday at St. Louis, and was attended by many steamboat men.

Hon. Jas. Phelan, a prominent lawyer, and formerly a member of the Confederate senate from Mississippi, died in Memphis, Saturday afternoon of erysipelas, caused by the removal of a small tumor from his neck.

The New York *News* says suit has been commenced against Daniel Drew, in which a very delicate matter, in which a woman is concerned.

The *Democrat, Globe* and *Anzieger* newspapers of St. Louis were sued on Saturday for $90,000 damages by J. K. Swartz, Charles Winchester and Joseph Hurley. There are nine suits altogether, based upon statements these papers made in March last, taken improper liberties with two theater ballet girls.

James Ogra deliberately undressed himself on the steamer Bayard at the St. Louis wharf, Saturday morning, and leaped overboard and was drowned.

The London papers announce that the last survivor of the calamity at Wynnstay colliery, Peter Darlington, son of the manager, is dead. There is no one now left to tell the story of the explosion or its cause. A searching investigation will be made by the authorities.

The remains of Macready, the tragedian, were deposited in the vault of the chapel in Kensal Green cemetery, London.

Members of the Master Mechanics organization, recently in session in Baltimore, had a banquet Saturday night at the St. Nicholas hotel, New York. About one hundred and fifty members, representing the railroads of the United States and Canada, and about fifty ladies, were present.

A dispatch from Westville, N. S., Saturday says everything was quiet about Drummond colliery. A number of men were engaged at the pit mouth and earth with which the various openings were filled. No fresh names were added to the already long list missing.

The body of Capt. Thomas, killed by the Modocs, arrived at Washington city on Saturday.

Tom Wright will be hanged at Washington city Friday, for the murder of Rogasski, the District Supreme Court assuming the execution of the court below.

The strong gas men of Brooklyn are still upon the streets, and new beginnings in the company will not reinstate them on any terms.

An attempt was made, Saturday, to place the Atlantic National bank, of New York, in bankruptcy, but Judge Shipman, of Hartford decided the Bankruptcy Court had no jurisdiction.

John McHaipine entered Peter M. Dingee's house, 165 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, early Saturday morning, and when discovered by Mrs. Dingee, fired two shots at her. He then attempted to escape, but Mr. Dingee had him until the police arrived. Two other men in the neighborhood, supposed to be confederates, were arrested.

The steamer Donau, from Bremen, arrived at New York, and the Scotia, from New York, and Malta, from Boston, at Queenstown, on Saturday.

The Commissioners sent to Red Cloud Agency to prepare the Indians for the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, report that they have seen a number of representative Indians, and think that while they are not decidedly hostile, they are certainly opposed to the project. They want no white people other than traders on their lands.

The steamers City of Washington and Adriatic, from Liverpool; E. M. Arndt, from Stettin, and Europa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Advisory Board of Civil Service will meet in Washington on Wednesday and remain in session several days. All the members will be present, with the exception of Mr. Cattell, who is now in Europe.

It is stated that Governor Dix will to-day veto the bill for the annexation of certain towns in West Chester county to New York, on the ground that the question had not been formally submitted to the voters.

The Congressional excursionists arrived at Denison, Texas, Sunday. A dispatch from Austin, Texas, to St. Louis to the effect that Gov. Davis had a conversation on talking with many of the more enlightened Indians the Congressional party had our peaceful disposition in favor of throwing open the Territory to white settlement.

The McDowell Medical College building, St. Louis, better known as the Gratiot Street Prison Pen, was set on fire Saturday by some incendiary person. The flames were discovered in time to save the building.

Ulysses S. Grant jr., came a passenger by the steamer Donau, which arrived in New York on Saturday.

The New York Trades Union delegation, appointed to take such action as to compel Vanderbilt to adopt the eight hour system, reported Saturday evening that a prominent lawyer has offered to conduct a test case free of charge. A certain number of men are to obtain employment on the Commodore's road, and then refuse to work more than eight hours per day, and so ground the test case.

A St. Louis *Republican* special says that the rolling mill at Springfield, Ill., manufactured 1,656 tons of railroad iron last Friday. This is said to be more than was ever made in one day by any other rolling mills in the country.

A fire on Sunday night in Jacob Poole's pork packing house, Cincinnati, caused a panic of fifteen minutes.

The third day of the United Brethren Conference convened at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday morning, and after the transaction of regular business adjourned at noon until Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Burglar Surprised—Sale of Chartiers Woolen Mills.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 17, 1873.

The residence of John P. Linn, corner of Main and Chestnut streets, was entered by some unknown person last night. Mrs Linn was wakened by hearing some one in their bedroom, and when she raised the alarm the man ran out and jumped to the ground from a second story window.

The Chartiers Woolen Mills, of Canonsburg, were sold to-day at Sheriff's sale. They were bought by James Craighead, at teh low price of $9,050.

POLITICAL.

Jefferson County, Ohio, Republican Convention—Salary Grab Denounced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 17, 1873.

At the Jefferson County Republican Convention held here to-day the delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. E. F. Noyes for Governor, A. T. Brinsmade for Lieutenant Governor, and W. T. Wilson for Comptroller. Resolutions were offered by Gen. A. G. McCook, and adopted, that the action of the majority in the late Congress in passing the "back salary" bill, whereby, on the last day's session, they voted themselves a gratuity of five thousand dollars each for services already performed, was a violation of trust reposed in them by their constituents and disgraceful plundering of the National Treasury, and the members thereby voiding justly forfeited the confidence of the people; that the thanks of the people of Jefferson county are due Jacob A. Ambler, late Representative in Congress, for faithful, honest discharge of official duties, more especially for the manner in which he opposed the salary grab at every stage of its progress.

CRIMES.

Two Persons Murdered—One Body Found.

NEW YORK, May 17.—This morning an officer was informed there was something that required his attention in an outhouse, in the rear of 49 Sullivan street, and on going there found the floor covered with coagulated blood, in the middle of which was a razor. The walls of the outhouse were covered with bloody finger marks and traces of blood were in the yard and passage to the street, on the door step and Broome street. The officer reported the mystery and found, after two hours search, Mary Jane Sullivan, white, nineteen years, James Jackson, colored whitewasher, residing at 57½ Thompson street, known as nigger alley, dead on a bed with the razor by the axe handle near her, and the body was cut and bruised in several places and had been washed. In the room with the corpse were Lottie Armstrong and Kate Jackson, white women, the former mistress of Jackson. They were arrested, but pretend to know nothing of the murder or the washing of the body. Jackson had evidently fled, as his bank book was missing, and there were a number of papers and a clock and some pictures taken away. There is no possibility of concealing the blood in Sullivan street with the dead woman, as the places are over two blocks apart, and deceased bears no marks of violence cut by a sharp instrument, and it is supposed another murder has been committed and the body concealed.

Mysterious Murder in Maine.

WATERBORO, ME., May 17.—Dr. P. R. Baker, of Warren, was found dead this morning shot through the heart at a house near Warren. About two o'clock an unmarried woman, named Mink, called at a neighboring house, declaring that Dr. Baker shot her, but as there were no wounds she was supposed delirious. Soon after daylight Dr. Baker's corpse was discovered at the woman's house and the neighbors on entering found the doctor's dead body.

Drunken Quarrel between Man and Wife.

CHICAGO, May 18.—About eleven o'clock last night Lars Larrison, a Norwegian, on Carrol street, near Jefferson, got into a quarrel with his wife while they were drunk, and the woman, after slashing him down with a poker, stabbed him in the stomach, inflicting a wound which it is believed will prove fatal. Mrs. Larrison was arrested and confined in the station house.

Riot and Murder in Reading, Pa.

READING, PA., May 18.—This evening in a riot at the White House, a Summer resort, a short distance below this city, a young man named James Tilly was shot dead. Dav. Walters was shot in the neck and Wm. Breier in the cheek. The two latter were not dangerously hurt. The shooting was done at close quarters by a party of Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe, belonging to the Berks county railroad, named John Peoples. Shortly after the occurrence the police arrested the murderer. Peoples alleges that he committed the deed in self defence.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Switchman at Meadville, Pa., Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., May 17, 1873.

About nine o'clock last evening Michael Lalley, day switchman in the freight yard, while returning home, stepped on the main railroad track, and noticing the approach of a switch engine, stepped over on one of the side tracks. He apparently was blinded by the head-light for the engine was approaching on the side track, and he was instantly knocked down and run over, sustaining injuries which proved fatal. Mr. Lalley leaves a wife and three children.

Man Run Over By Cars In Dayton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 18, 1873.

MR. A. HILL, this morning, while on his way to work, crossing the railroad, on Montgomery street, was struck by a locomotive and knocked senseless, the engine passing over his body, inflicting injuries in a frightful manner. His leg will have to be amputated, and is mangled in the ankle.

Man Run Over and Torn to Pieces—Supposed Foul Play.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAFAYETTE, IND., MAY 18, 1873.

Last night about nine o'clock, the engineer of a freight train going East, when one mile west of town, saw an object on the track which he thought to be a log, and sounded the whistle. The object made a feeble effort to move, which showed it to be a human being, and by the time the brakes could be applied and the engine reversed, the latter struck the body, and the whole train of thirty cars passed over it, lacerating and mangling it in a horrible manner. The train was stopped and the remains placed aboard and taken to town. Shortly later in the night, it was identified as being the body of a man named Patrick Harrison, who had been in town during the afternoon, drinking some, but not getting very drunk, and had started to walk home on the railroad late in the evening. The fact that he was not in the habit of getting too drunk to take care of himself, and the additional one that he was seen by a number of persons to have a considerable amount of money in his possession in the afternoon, which could not be found upon the dead body, excite grave suspicions of foul play. There are many rumors afloat from which nothing satisfactory can be learned. The deceased was a young man about twenty-one years of age, rather industrious, and saving of money, and had only been married six weeks before his tragical death.

Man Run Over and Horribly Mangled.

COLUMBUS, May 18.—The dead body of Joseph Horst, a German of middle age, was found horribly mangled on the Hacking Valley Railroad, at State street crossing, this morning. The first intimation the trainmen had that the trainhad run over a man was the finding of a bloody coat clinging to the brake of the car. Upon searching, a man's leg was found in one place, and the trunk in another, and the trunk of the body in the third place. It is supposed the man laid down on the track and fell asleep.

Run Over by a Freight Train and Killed.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 18.—James Collins, a section hand, employed on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, laid down beside the track last night intoxicated this morning, about two miles east of town. A freight train came along, and before it could be stopped, had run over one of Collins' legs above the knee, crushing it to a jelly. Death ensued in about six hours.

Newspaper Reporter Requested to Desist from His Calling in a Church.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Something of a sensation was created in Trinity Episcopal Church, on Wabash avenue, this morning, by the rector, Rev. Edward Sullivan, openly requesting a reporter to leave the room of this city, who was present, to refrain from reporting his sermon. The reporter replied he had been sent to perform that duty, and must do it, unless he was ordered to withdraw. The rector then asked him to leave, explaining at the same time that the request was made on him only as a representive of the *Times*, and for no personal reason. The explanation of the course of the rector is found in an article in the *Times* of this morning, one of a series, entitled "Walks among the Churches," which that paper has been publishing for some time, and in which a the Rev. Mr. Sullivan is rather severely criticized, as are also several members of his congregation.

The Wabash and Erie Canal Not to be Abandoned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 17, 1873.

The Commissioners of Huntington county held a special session at Huntington yesterday, at the request of citizens, to reconsider their action with regard to appropriating five thousand dollars to aid in the repair of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which they refused a short time since. After a lengthy discussion, in which the propriety of appropriation, provided other counties made appropriations as agreed upon at the Peru meeting. This has already been done and the canal will at once be put in repair. The water is expected to be turned on in Tuesday next. The canal question has been one of deep interest between here and Lafayette, and the people are much pleased that all efforts have proved unavailing to break up the canal.

Political Affairs in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—Matters about the State House are unchanged. The opponents of Governor Baxter have as yet made no move toward the forcible possession of the building or grounds. An armed guard of the new militia are on duty again to-night. Nearly all the officers of the old militia have been mustered out and their places filled by men more in sympathy with the principles of Governor Baxter. The leaders of the opposing Republicans opposed to Baxter provokes considerable speculation.

Death of Hon. Ezeziel T. Cox.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 18, 1873.

Ezekiel T. Cox, aged eighty years, one of the pioneers of Muskingum county, and father of Hon. S. S. Cox, died at his residence in this city to-day, after a protracted illness. Mr. Cox formerly was proprietor of the *Zanesville Gazette*, and several times represented this county in the State Legislature.

From Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 17, 1873.

The African Methodist Conference is in session at this place, Bishop Payne presiding. Fifty delegates are present.

John Moore had his hand shot off with a shot gun, while climbing a fence to-day.

Several residences were entered by burglars last night.

The demolition of the old New York *Tribune* building was begun on Saturday. The estimates for the new building amount to $600,000, and the contracts require the entire structure to be finished and ready for occupancy by the first of January next. The work will be under the general supervision of Richard M. Hunt, President of the American Council of Architects, and under the general control of Whitelaw Reid.

The International Congress of Orientalists has announced a special meeting, or rather series of meetings to be held in Paris in July next, of persons interested in the study of the Japanese language and literature.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS

Proof of Bribery and Corruption.

Prospects of the Exposition.

Treasury Department Reform

Internal Improvement Question

Steamboat Inspection Regulations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1873.

The Vienna Commissioner Scandal.

The late dispatches from Vienna, confirming the charges of bribery and frauds against Van Buren and one of his associates at Vienna, are supplemented by evidence furnished to the Secretary of State from New York of overtures made to parties there to give them special benefits for a consideration. The facts in the case are turning out much worse than had ever been imagined. It is learned that in consequence of these improprieties, expressions and criticisms have been indulged in at Vienna, which have been the cause of much chagrin and mortification to our representatives and such of our citizens as are now there. Relieved of the Van Buren incubus, the American department is rapidly assuming a shape of order, and confidence is restored among American depositors. Publicity has been given to apprehensions that the exposition itself is likely to be a failure. These apprehensions are, however, believed to be at least premature in well informed quarters. The depreciatory opinion of the character of the exposition has been formed by comparison with the brilliancy and splendor of the Paris exposition, under the empire. The French can beat any people in the world getting up shows, and in 1867 the times were more auspicious than now. But the Viennese have not fairly gotten their exposition under way. It requires much time to straighten up, and the tide of summer travel has scarcely commenced as yet to flow toward the Austrian Capital. It will be a month or two before a correct judgment can be formed as to the success of the exposition. It is the belief at the State Department that the American part of the exhibition will yet make a creditable show, but it is a matter of regret that through the improper action of Van Buren almost the entire appropriation of $160,000 has been exhausted.

Breaking Up Family Arrangements.

Secretary Richardson, among other practical reforms in the internal administration of his Department, has come to the determination to put a stop to the employment of several members of the same family. He has announced that but one of a family can remain in his Department, and the parties interested will have the privilege of determining who shall remain. It would be supposed from the numbers of this class of employees that the officers of the United States were created for the sole benefit of the pernicious relatives. One member of a family in the Department has no less than four relatives in the best positions. The secretary might perform another valuable service to the country, and to his own good name, by overhauling the Treasury salaries, and put a stop to clerks and their families using the government horses.

The International Improvement Question.

The presence of a large number of Western and Southern Congressmen, at the recent Convention at St. Louis, causes considerable apprehension on the part of Eastern members. They interpret this to mean preconcerted action with respect to legislation to the exclusive advantage of the West, in the way of internal improvements. The impression is that there will be a conference of the Eastern members before the meeting of Congress, with a view to deciding what action they will take in regard to the various schemes of appropriation which it is now assured will be pressed upon Congress.

Steamboat Inspection Regulations.

The regulations recently prepared for the government of Supervisors of Steam Vessels have been sent to the printer, but they will not be put in force until reviewed by the Board, after which they will require the official seal of the Secretary of the Treasury. Statements have been made that radical changes in the present system are provided for in the new regulations. The fact is that the only changes have reference more to increasing the efficiency of the service than to any alteration in its organization. It is now the opinion of the Department that it will be several months before the regulations are put in force.

Some cases having been made in the Supervising Inspectors, the following list has been revised to date:

First District—C. C. Remis, Supervising Inspector, San Francisco, Cal.; All waters and rivers of the United States on the Pacific coast.

Second District—Addison Low, New York city, Supervising Inspector. All waters of Long Island sound and tributaries between Passamaquoddy Bay and Cape Charles.

Third District—John Menshaw, Baltimore, Md., Supervising Inspector. Waters of the Atlantic coast, rivers and tributaries between Cape Charles and Cape Sable.

Fourth District—Frank Burnett, St. Louis, Mo., Supervising Inspector. Mississippi river and tributaries from the mouth of the Ohio river up to and including Quincy, Ill.

Fifth District—Charles L. Stephenson, Galena, Ill., Supervising Inspector. The Upper Mississippi river and its tributaries, from Quincy, Ill., to and including the Red River of the North.

Sixth District—B. O. Carr, Louisville, Kentucky, Supervising Inspector. Ohio river and its tributaries below and including Carrollton, Kentucky, and the Mississippi river and tributaries below the Ohio down to and including the Arkansas river.

Seventh District—John S. Sevenny, Pittsburgh, Pa., Supervising Inspector. The Ohio river and its tributaries above Carrollton, Kentucky.

Eighth District—Peter J. Ralph, Detroit, Michigan, Supervising Inspector. Lakes Erie and St. Clair north and West of Lake Erie and its tributaries.

Ninth District—John R. Shepard, Buffalo, New York, Supervising Inspector. Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain, Memphremagog and Champlain canals, Oswego, Oneida and Seneca lakes and their tributaries, and the inland lakes of New York.

Tenth District—William Rogers, New Orleans, Louisiana, Supervising Inspector. Gulf coast and tributary waters of the Gulf of Mexico, between Cape Sable and the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Mississippi and tributaries to the mouth of the Arkansas river.

Bureau Organization.

The entire supervision of the numerous district and local inspectors, and their duties besides the business of the Bureau, is under Supervising Inspector General D. D. Smith, a gentleman of long and varied experience in steamboating on the Hudson river. He is assisted by G. W. Taylor, chief clerk, and J. W. Swank in charge of correspondence. The personnel of the force employed under the civil service was provided for in a bill prepared by Benjamin Crawford, Chief of the Division of Supervising Inspectors, and became a law in 1852, and he is acquiring an expert as the chief, Mr. Smith was appointed.

Indian Claim Agents.

The investigation of Indian frauds by Mr. Shanks and his Committee on Indian Affairs has produced some lively exposures and decidedly spicy reading. The general character of Indian claim agents is thus portrayed by Mr. Shanks: "An Indian claim agent is unlike most other people. He is generally bankrupt in morals, religion and politics; he will take unreasonable demands for the most trifling county services: will make any kind of representations to the Indians against the character of his own people and government that, in his judgment, will overreach his clients; will magnify his own importance and influence with others; will manufacture claims; an exclusive knowledge of public records that are really known to every one; will threaten an Indian in order to carry his point; will accept pay on both sides of his case, and the last and best pay is the best served. He will buy or sell, corrupt or be corrupted, whichever promises the most money to him. He will attack any other of the same class of services if not permitted to share in the spoils; he will marry a squaw and become an Indian to secure influence with them, and will abandon his wife and children if necessary for gain. He will abandon American citizenship for that of a band of Indians, secretly divide their property with them, and that done, will abandon them. In short, if there is anything that an Indian Claim Agent will not do, I shall be glad to hear of it, for such he is not honestly.

North Pacific Surveying Expedition.

A scientific survey of the North Pacific Railroad under the auspices of the War Department, will start from Fort Rice on June 15, 1873. The expedition will be commanded by Colonel W. S. Stanley, of the 20th U. S. Infantry, and will have an escort of 2,000 troops. The following gentlemen will accompany the expedition: Prof. Leidy, paleontologist, Penn'l University; Prof. Leo Lesquereux, botanist, Columbus, Ohio; Prof. Lionel R. Nettre, mineralogist, 250 West 25th street, New York; Prof. Jas. A. Allen, zoologist, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. H. Pywell, photographer, Washington, D. C.; Edward Knopicky, artist, Cambridge Mass.; Prof. W. C. Porter, botanist; Prof. Henry C. Chapman, volunteer assistant paleontologist; C. W. Bennett, general assistant to the scientific corps. The expedition will be absent about four months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1873.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in Treasury to day were: Currency, $8,181,628; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates, $26,875,000; coin, $74,663,919, including coin certificates, $28,201,400.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region falling barometer, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather with occasional rain. For Canada and New England cool, clear weather and northerly winds. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and occasional rain. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and Tennessee, light and fresh variable, northeasterly and northerly winds, low barometer, cloudy weather and rain. Rains are missing from the Southwest, the Northwest and Upper Lakes.

Midnight Bulletin.

May 18, 1873—10:18 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O	65	Northeast.	Cloudy.
Davenport	61	Southeast.	Lt'r rain.
Indianapolis	64	East.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky	63	East.	Thr'tning.
Memphis, Tenn	67	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	66	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	77	Southeast.	Thr'tng.
Omaha, Neb	57	Calm.	Lt'r rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa	61	Calm.	Foggy.
Shreveport, La	67	Northwest.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	65	East.	Thr'tning.
St. Paul, Minn	52	Calm.	Lt'r rain.
Keokuk, Iowa	59	East.	Thr'tng.
La Crosse	62	Southeast.	Lt'r rain.

Dedication of a Colored Catholic Church.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 18.—A Roman Catholic church for colored people, the first established west of the Mississippi, was dedicated here to-day with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Ryan, together with fourteen other prominent Catholic clergymen from this city, Chicago, Topeka and other places participated in the services. Rev. ——— Reilly preached the dedicatory sermon, dwelling largely upon the idea of the universality of the church. A short sermon in German was preached by Father Webber. Nearly ten thousand people were present. Over twenty Irish, German, Bohemian and colored benevolent and temperance societies marched in procession with regalia, banners and bands of music.

Inducements Offered

FOR CASH and to PROMPT MEN, on sugars. All kinds of groceries and flour at the Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. T. C. Jenkins.

The Banner Baking Powder

Has no equal for producing delicious cakes, biscuits, rolls, &c.

RAILROAD BARS.

A List of Rolling Mills in the United States Which Make Iron and Steel Railroad Bars.

[From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

In the following list are given the names of all rail mills in the United States which rolled railroad bars in 1872, or are prepared to roll them in 1873. It has been compiled from original sources of information in every instance. Mills which are strictly bar mills, but are prepared to roll light rails for street and mine railways, and for no others, are excluded from this list. Several new rolls for the manufacture of rails of heavy sections are projected in various parts of the country, but we prefer not to make them a matter of record until assured that their erection has actually been commenced. Of new mills now in course of erection, one especially is worthy of notice—the Lagrange Rolling Mill; Lagrange Rolling Mill Company, Lagrange, Missouri, work upon which was commenced in 1872.

MAINE.

Portland Rolling Mills, Portland Rolling Mill Company, Portland. Established in 1869.

VERMONT.

St. Albans' Rolling Mills, St. Albans' Rolling Mill Company, St. Albans. Commenced re-rolling old rails in 1873. A. H. Brainerd is Superintendent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bay State Iron Works, Bay State Iron Company, Boston. Established 1847.

Washburn Rolling Mills, Washburn Iron Company, Worcester. Established 1857.

NEW YORK.

Rensselaer Iron Works, John A. Griswold & Co., Troy. Established 1849.

Union Iron Works, Union Iron Company, Buffalo. Established 1862.

Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mill, Elmira Iron and Steel Company, Elmira. Established 1869.

Speuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill, Speuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company, Speuyten Duyvil. Established 1863.

Rome Iron Works, Rome Iron Company, Rome. Established 1866.

Delano Iron Works, Delano Iron Company, Syracuse. Established 1865.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton Iron Works, New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, Trenton. Established 1845.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Danville Iron Works, Danville Iron Company, Danville. Established 1850.

Pennsylvania Iron Works, Waterman & Beaver, Danville. Established 1846. A second mill was added in 1854.

Nations Iron Works, National Iron Company, Danville. Established in September, 1847.

Allentown Rolling Mill, Allentown Rolling Mill Company, Allentown. Established 1860.

Pennsylvania Steel Works, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg. Steel Works P. O. Established 1866.

Lackawanna Iron Works, Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, Scranton. Established 1847.

Susquehanna Rolling Mill, Wm. V. Cox, Case & Son, Columbia. Established 1854.

Philadelphia and Reading Rolling Mill, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading. Established 1867. Commenced rolling rails in March, 1873.

Phœnix Iron Works, Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville. Established 1846.

Wyandotte Rolling Mill, Adams Brothers, Pottsville. Established 1852.

Palo Alto Rolling Mill, Benjamin Haywood, proprietor, Pottsville. Established 1855.

Cambria Iron Works, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown. Established 1854.

Superior Rolling Mill, Hartbaugh, Mathias & Owens, Pittsburgh. Established 1868.

Bethlehem Rolling Mill, Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem. Established 1860.

Lochiel Iron Works, Cooke Rolling Mill Company, Harrisburg. Established 1865.

Brady's Bend Iron Works, Brady's Bend Iron Company, Brady's Bend. Established 1841.

Wheatland Rolling Mill, James Wood's Sons & Company, Wheatland, Mercer county. Established 1871.

MARYLAND.

Canton Rolling Mill, Abbott Iron Company, Baltimore. Established 1859.

Cumberland Rolling Mill, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Cumberland. Went into operation January, 1871.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Crescent Rolling Mill, Crescent Iron Company, Wheeling. Established 1853.

GEORGIA.

Scofield Rolling Mill, Scofield Rolling Mill Company, Atlanta. Established 1869.

TENNESSEE.

Roane Iron Works, Roane Iron Company, Chattanooga. Established 1868.

KENTUCKY.

Covington Rolling Mill, James G. Kyle & Co., Covington. Office at Cincinnati.

OHIO.

Cleveland Iron Works, Cleveland Iron Company, Cleveland. Established 1869. First rail rolled in September of that year.

Lake Shore Rolling Mill, Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland. Established 1852.

Newburg Rolling Mill, Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland. Established 1854.

Valley Iron Works, Valley Iron Company, Youngstown. Established 1872.

Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, Cincinnati Railway Iron Company, Cincinnati. Established 1869.

Newport Rolling Mill, Newport Iron Company, Newark. Established 1868.

Marietta Iron Works, Marietta Iron Company, Marietta. Established 1867.

Alliance Rolling Mill, Alliance Rolling Mill Company, Alliance. Established 1872.

Columbus Rail Mill, Columbus Rail Mill Company, Columbus. Established 1872. Went into operation in August.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis Rolling Mill, Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, Indianapolis. Established 1866.

New Albany Rolling Mill, New Albany Rolling Mill Company, New Albany. Established 1872.

ILLINOIS.

Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Joliet. Made its first rail in July, 1870.

Decatur Rolling Mill, Decatur Rolling Mill Company, Decatur. Established 1870.

Springfield Rolling Mill, Springfield Iron Company, Springfield. Established 1872. Commenced running about October 1.

Chicago Rolling Mill, North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago. Established 1869.

Union Rolling Mill, Union Rolling Mill Company, Chicago. Established 1852.

East St. Louis Rolling Mill, East St. Louis Rolling Mill Company, East St. Louis, Illinois. Established 1865. It is now idle and for sale.

MICHIGAN.

Wyandotte Rolling Mill, Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Wyandotte. Established 1868.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Iron Works, Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee. This mill rolled the first rail ever made in Wisconsin April 9, 1873.

MISSOURI.

Vulcan Rolling Mill, Vulcan Rolling Mill Company, St. Louis. Established 1872.

CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Rolling Mills, Pacific Rolling Mills Company, San Francisco. Established 1869. The mill is prepared to make heavy iron and steel rails. Light rails were made. B. P. Brunner is Superintendent.

We find no foreign steel rail mills.

We present below a statement of steel rail mills in the United States which manufacture Bessemer steel rails:

Rensselaer Iron Works, John A. Griswold & Co., Troy, New York. Two five-ton converters and one converting furnace.

Cambria Iron Works, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Two five-ton converters.

Pennsylvania Steel Works, Pennsylvania

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873.

ARE we to have no music in the park this summer? It is one of the cheapest, best and most popular gratifications that can be afforded the people; and they ought to have it, even if it has to be provided by private subscription.

THE New York *World* is of opinion that a tour in Europe acts as "a mind-stretcher, enlarging one's mind as a glove-stretcher enlarges his glove." If this is the case, we advise the entire editorial staff of that paper to go abroad without a moment's delay.

IN HIS speech before the St. Louis Convention the Hon. E. O. STANNARD, a Congressman elect from that city, declared that "river transit is 100 per cent. cheaper than canal and nearly 500 per cent. cheaper than railroad." That being the case, those who have been shipping by railroad, hitherto, can get their money back by shipping by river, hereafter.

MESSRS. WALDRON and MCKEE, who were both effective and industrious members of the last Legislature, are candidates for renomination, and as they have been faithful and attentive, there would seem to be no good reason for departing from general party usage in their case, of sending back for a second term those members who have behaved well during their first.

GEN. BOYNTON, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL renews the old story that "Senator CAMERON was placed at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations only on condition that he resign immediately after his appointment, which he stubbornly refused to do."—*Beaver Radical.*

Gen. BOYNTON, however, is *not* the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

THE rumor runs that the Spanish authorities in Cuba have become completely tired of that ineffable humbug, O'KELLEY, and determined on sending him out of the country. The *Herald*, which strove its utmost to obtain for him the crown of a fool's martyrdom, is inconsolable at the thoughts of his safety. When he returns, send him out to interview Captain JACK.

IT IS a matter of just pride to Pennsylvanians that as soon as the Secretary of State received a detailed report of the examination ordered into the alleged irregularities of the suspended American Commissioners at Vienna, he at once directed the restoration of Colonel CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, upon whom not even a shadow of suspicion rests, and whose course throughout has been of the most upright and honorable character.

AT LENGTH the warm season is upon us. Now let the proper authorities enter promptly on the important work of putting the city in condition to resist the assaults upon the public health soon to be developed by the fast approaching heated term. Every receptacle of filth, and breeding place of disease, ought to be at once vigilantly inspected, and every nuisance abated. There is no time to be lost. First let the work be *done*. Time enough to talk about it afterwards.

IN ANSWER to an inquiry from the Surveyor of Customs of a western port of entry, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that the law and regulations allow an agent or attorney to make an entry of imported goods for an importer and give bond for the production of owner's oath, only in case of the sickness or absence from the port of such owner or consignee, and then only in case due power of attorney is filed therefor. This decision is of general interest and importance.

NEXT September we are to receive from Great Britain the Alabama indemnity. This period is rapidly approaching, and in view of the fact that the whole amount is to be paid in gold, in Washington, on a day named, the movement of so much coin is attracting attention as a circumstance very likely to disturb the English money market, which cannot be agitated without affecting our own. It would be well for the managers of our financial institutions to bear the near approach of this payment in mind.

NOTWITHSTANDING that on Saturday the Bank of England further advanced its rate of interest by one per cent., the *Financial Chronicle* asserts that the New York money market continues gradually to gain strength, and that the doings of the Bank are not canvassed with anything like the anxiety which they caused a few weeks ago. Still there might be some inconvenience if the rate should advance so as to disturb any considerable amounts of the foreign capital now lending here. Of this, however, there is not at present much apparent danger.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is making energetic preparations for assuming, on the 20th inst., the duties heretofore discharged by district assessors in relation to assessing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, the banking tax and the tax upon legacies and successions. It is already apparent that the complete knowledge and control of the brewing, distilling and tobacco manufacturing business obtained by the Commissioner through the centralization of affairs, in his office, will result in large additions to the revenue derived from those sources.

IT IS stated by General SCHOFIELD, in a private letter to General SHERMAN concerning his recent visit to the Sandwich Islands, that the people are ripe for annexation, and anxious to become part of the territory of the United States. The sentiment is inculcated to some extent by American residents. The fine harbor at Honolulu is very desirable as a coaling station for Pacific steamers and naval vessels. General SCHOFIELD expresses the hope that the President will not be deterred by the failure of the SAN DOMINGO scheme to favorably recommend this subject to Congress in his next Message.

THE propriety of removing VAN BUREN from the office of Chief Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition is justified by the violence and ill-nature which characterize his letter to the President, remonstrating against his removal. He denies all the charges against him, of course, but does so in a very abusive style, which must deprive him of whatever sympathy would otherwise have been given to him. He is a son of ex-President VAN BUREN, and his chief recommendation was that he was the son of his father. Mr. SCHULTZ, chosen to succeed him, is a much worthier man and his integrity is above suspicion.

THE Attorney General has just given an important opinion to the effect that the law to abolish the franking privilege is not to be construed to prevent the transmission of letters containing currency for redemption. It is the wish of the Secretary of the Treasury that as fast as fractional currency or legal tender becomes worn, it should be exchanged for the new notes. The government, on the payment of ordinary postage, permits all such letters to be registered free to and from Washington, that no one may have any excuse for repudiating money. An adverse decision would cut off this privilege now availed of to a large extent all over the country.

LETTERS from the South received at Washington state that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the persistent attempts of certain ex-rebel elements to create disturbances in communities for the most part inclined to keep the peace and faithfully observe the laws, and urge the necessity of prompt action by the government in every case of outbreak or resistance of United States officials. The great body of the Southern people are said to be favorably disposed, and it is claimed that the impression created by the comparatively few malcontents does them great injustice. The proper course for these 'favorably disposed" people to pursue is to support the government in rigorously enforcing the laws in the disaffected districts. For the test of sincerity is deeds, not words.

IT IS stated that many of the railroad companies affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of BARNES vs. the Reading Railroad, are complaining loudly because of the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that they must not only pay their dividend tax, as provided for in the decision, but the interest which has accrued from the time the tax was due up to their tender of payment, whether they whatever should be shown them. They have only themselves to blame. They knew the law, and should have come forward and paid the tax when due, trusting to the decision of the Court as the legality of the imposition. It is high time these corporations were taught that the government of the people has at least some rights which they are bound to respect.

SOME TIME ago a delegation of influential citizens of this country went to Europe for the purpose of interesting the statesmen and publicists of that quarter of the world in behalf of an International Peace Congress, with the view of promoting the adoption of an International Code, and the establishment of arbitration as the means of settling international disputes. They have now returned, and last Thursday a meeting was held in New York city for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps for making the Convention practically useful. From the statements which were made, it appears that the mission was everywhere received with courtesy, and in some places with enthusiasm. Conferences were had with the leading authorities and professors of law in Great Britain and on the continent, in reference to the permanent establishment of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations. Evidence was adduced to show that the success of the Geneva arbitration has produced a profound impression on the public opinion of Europe in favor of a peaceful settlement of all international disputes. The formidable difficulties which prevent union among nations for this beneficent purpose, are notoriously augmented by the absence of any brief, clear, definite code of international law. This difficulty it is proposed to make an effort to remove during the coming fall, at which time a Peace Congress is to be held in New York, in which eminent publicists from all parts of Europe are expected to take part.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Prince ALBERT, the originator of the World's Fair, though a true German, as became his birth, and a patriotic Englishman, as became his position, was, no doubt, a genuine cosmopolitan in his prevailing sentimental tendencies. In virtue of his expansive culture, by earnestly cherishing and constantly endeavoring to apply practically those liberal views in which he took delight, the Prince had become a citizen of the world, to whom humanity, of all grades and everywhere was interesting, and "the world-compelling plan" of a universal exposition, which will forever be associated with his memory, was really designed at least by him to foreshadow, as it seemed adapted to hasten the union and co-operation of all nations in the promotion of their common advantage and improvement. There is, however, no reason to believe that the princes and rulers who have endeavored to realize the magnificent idea have been exclusively or even chiefly animated by a motive so lofty and generous. It is not necessary to withhold from them the credit of having meant to advance the welfare of mankind, while one takes it for granted that in each instance the royal patron of the exposition hoped to enhance his own reputation and influence by increasing the prosperity and the loyalty of his subjects. This motive notoriously had much to do in determining the French Emperor to inaugurate the exposition of Paris which must always remain one of the most important incidents in the history of his reign, and there can be as little doubt that the Vienna exposition of the present year has been intended by the Austrian Emperor and his counsellors to exert a desirable political and social influence upon the several nationalities which constitute the Austrian empire.

The great exhibition at Vienna is manifestly designed to finish and crown the process of reconciliation which has for a good many years been going on slowly among the three most important elements of the population, the Germans, the Magyars and the Slaves. In the jealousies and dissensions which have prevailed among these nationalities the chief difficulties of the imperial rule have long existed, as almost every reader knows, and if their attitude of mutual dislike and antagonism could be made to give place to harmonious and agreeable relations, the quarrels of less numerous and energetic elements would soon either wholly cease, or cease to be regarded with anxiety at Vienna. No longer ago than in 1862 British travelers on the Danube, when their boat had entered Hungarian waters, used to be warned against going ashore with their shore-pipe hats. Such hats were universally recognized as the badge of Germanism, and their wearers were hated as being presumably favorable to German rule. Only when the traveler had exchanged his stove pipe for the round, broad-brimmed felt hat of the Magyar could he feel sure of exemption from popular insult in a Hungarian city. During the last ten years a great change has taken place in the feelings of the Magyars. In consequence of imperial concessions and as the result of the judicious counsels of two or three leading statesmen, intelligent members of the nationality no longer hate their German fellow subjects as they hated them formerly, and they also seem fully convinced that each nationality needs the full growth of the other in the development of a common prosperity. Hence it is said that no Austrian subjects have labored more zealously for the success of the exposition than Hungarians of the educated class, and the exposition itself is expected to present a practical demonstration of the benefits flowing from the harmonious co-operation of various nationalities sufficiently clear and cogent to reconcile the most patriotic and prejudiced Magyar to the fate which makes him the fellow-subject of the German. As German Vienna is the scene of the grand display, and as German art and German science will of course be in the ascendant, the result can hardly fail to be an immense addition to German prestige and influence among the nationalities of the empire, an effect undoubtedly foreseen by the contrivers of the exposition. A few years ago national jealousy would have prevented such an effect, or would have rendered it a mere source of intensified animosity, but in its present state the Hungarian mind is confidently expected to take in and utilize the national impression which manifest superiority in civilization and culture is adapted to produce.

The Slaves are thought likely to be influenced by the exposition quite as favorably as the Hungarians. In the past they have been not less cordial than the Hungarians in their hatred of the Germans, and it is only of late that they have begun to regard them with some good will. In fact, when the exhibition at Vienna was first suggested, the Slaves, prompted by intemperate leaders, at once declared that they would have nothing to do with it. It was to be held in the German capital and Germans would of course take the lead in its management, and these to the Slaves seemed sufficient reasons for their own refusal to participate. Fortunately the sober second thought prevailed, and the Slaves are understood to have become greatly interested in the enterprise, and to have much exerted themselves to promote its success.

Though Americans may feel no especial concern in the prosperity of Hapsburg rule or in the popularity of the present Austrian Emperor, they can hardly help regarding with some interest, benevolent or curious, the progress of an experiment in which consequences so momentous are involved. At present it appears very probable that one effect of the Vienna exposition may be, by uniting antagonistic nationalities in a common undertaking, and by illustrating in the most imposing manner the advantages resulting from international communication and co-operation, to allay ancient hatreds, terminate ancient feuds, and inspire mutual respect, and thus substitute harmony and friendship for the discord and hostility by which the various popular elements of the Austrian empire have been so long distracted. Though little has heretofore been said about this aspect of the Vienna exposition, it is by no means the least interesting or the least important side of the subject.

A LIE WELL STUCK TO.

A LIE once uttered is hard to overtake. Just after the late meeting of the Republican State Committee the Harrisburg *Patriot*, a Democratic paper, started the canard that the Republican leaders of Philadelphia and Allegheny had formed a coalition to control the nominations of the State Convention. The falsehood had that basis, and no other; yet some half-dozen Republican journals have taken it up and continue to parade it as an undenied and undeniable fact. Here, for instance, is the Manch Chunk *Gazette* talking in this foolish fashion:

"For years a little ring of politicians have controlled nominations for State offices. Conventions have met, but only to formally ratify the slate nominations. Last year there was a little rebellion against the ring, and if it had not been a Presidential year the revolution would not have been postponed. In 1873, four months before the meeting of the Convention, we find the slate arranged, and no obnoxious name upon it. COL. W. B. Mann, politician, of Philadelphia, agrees to give the vote of the East to R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer, if the politicians of the West will vote for Judge Paxson. It is a plain trade for the highest judicial office in the State, as well as the most important State office, the Treasurer. This arrangement has been made without the knowledge or consent of a vast majority of the party. Indeed, no one outside the ring had thought much about the nominations until the ticket was announced, and we suppose the acceptance or rejection of the ticket will be considered the test of a man's Republicanism."

In another article, the same paper asserts that this statement has never been denied, and is therefore credible. It *has*, however, been most emphatically denied. The COMMERCIAL has denied it twice, plumply and directly, and in order to make the denial more emphatic, we now reiterate it, and affirm most positively that no such arrangement was ever made or suggested. It never existed, except in the imagination of a Democratic editor, and has not the slightest foundation in fact. Mr. MACKEY has not yet decided that he will be a candidate for nomination for the office of State Treasurer; but if he should be, he will not need to enter into any combination to secure his nomination. We authoritatively deny the whole story, and those Republican papers which are devoting themselves to retailing a Democratic roorback would be better employed in promoting harmony and good feeling in the party ranks than in attempting to stir up bad blood.

AS to Judge PAXSON, it is by no means certain that he will have the backing of the Philadelphia delegation. Other Philadelphia jurists are named for the same place, and until the delegates from that city are chosen it will be hard even to guess which one of them her delegation will prefer, and it would be much more rational to suppose that the vote of that city in the State Convention will be divided between several candidates for Supreme Judge. He would be insane, politically, who would try to trade, at this early day, in the votes of that, as yet, unnamed delegation; and no one in Allegheny or elsewhere has been crazy enough to listen to the proposition of so ridiculous a bargain, much less to entertain the consideration of it.

THE Wisconsin State election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officials, which takes place on the 14th of November next, is already causing considerable excitement in political circles, owing, chiefly, to the farmers' anti-railroad monopoly agitation. Wisconsin has uniformly gone Republican since 1855. In elections for Governor it usually gives 9,000 average majority, which runs up to 20,000 in Presidential years. Our friends in that State are entering on preparations for the contest with pluck and decision, nor is there any reason to doubt that another old-fashioned Republican triumph will reward their efforts.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago invites all the Western Governors to come to her jubilee in June, promising them a week of music, excursions and balls.

A sensible New York doctor recently gave a prescription with directions to take a spoonful every three years.

Persons sending 5-20 bonds of 1862 this month to the United States Treasurer, included in the fourth will, upon which interest ceases on the 1st proximo, will have mailed to them checks of redemption by the 1st of June.

The workingmen of New York seem thoroughly determined to keep the questions which they champion before the people. Another great mass meeting was held on Saturday night at the Cooper Institute.

Caterpillars in frightful numbers are making their appearance in many places in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. They are said to be actively engaged in eating up every green thing in some localities, and have congregated in such numbers on the railroads as to stop the trains several times.

Well posted men in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan estimate that 1,500,000 tons of iron ore will be shipped from that part of the State this summer.

They have a business-like method of procedure in Kansas. In the midst of the excitement caused by the terrible discoveries of bodies under the Bender house, a small board appeared on one of the graves announcing that the deserted Bender claim had been pre-empted by another settler.

A little chap six years old, who cannot read, astonishes Gainsboro, Tenn., by solving intricate mathematical problems.

No railway abuse, in the opinion of the Erie Investigating Committee, requires immediate attention so much as the leasing of railroads. As the law now stands, Directors, without asking the consent of stockholders, can lease their property on terms which amount virtually to a sale, and in this way sacrifice their rights as well as the public interests.

The Connecticut House has already before it a resolution condemning the salary grab. The people of the United States are farther along than this. They have considered a similar resolution and passed it with a most unparalleled unanimity.

The completion and occupation of the first building in the burnt district was celebrated in Boston last week, the building being a plain substantial brick edifice, four stories in height.

Some tradesmen think it would be a good plan for them to send in their little bills on postal cards to customers who are dilatory in coming down with the cash. Such a game of cards as that would cause some people to cut, others to shuffle, and would not be popular by a good deal.

The first shad caught in the Sacramento river has been preserved in alcohol by the California Academy of Science.

It has been supposed—with what reason does not appear—that the water of the Atlantic was higher than the water of the Pacific at the Isthmus of Darien. The Darien Canal Survey has shown that the water level of the two oceans is the same.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, affirms that "there is a fundamental pervading difference between all men and all women, which extends to their minds as much as to their bodies." Professor Agassiz adds that they need a different diet.

Less Descamisados (the shirtless), the new Red Republican organ in Madrid, clothes itself with curses as with a garment.

Already the activities of the coming season begin to manifest themselves at Long Branch. The last few days of bright sunshine have aroused it from its winter torpor to the new life which early in each June begins to infuse itself through all its veins and arteries.

A camel and an elephant belonging to a circus were tied to a tree near Fishkill Landing, N. Y., the other day, when the express train came along. The camel fainted away, but the elephant started off with the tree, the camel and the keeper.

Chicago has concluded to raft her timber across Lake Michigan. All that is wanting is plenty of logs and steam power, and reliable weather reports.

The increase of insanity in New Jersey is stated to be so great that the authorities find themselves troubled to take care of the patients. The asylums at Trenton and Newark are crowded, and the county almshouses are full, while in some of the asylums the increase is about five per month.

An official member of the Dominion Parliament has made the announcement that the government intends making a suitable acknowledgment of the behavior of Rev. Mr. Ancient and the people of the coast at the wreck of the Atlantic.

Bembrandt Peale's famous picture of "Washington before Yorktown" has been handed over by the artist's daughter to the control of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association.

Sir John Suffolk, the celebrated London banker, regards the great increase in the financial and speculative operations of Great Britain, since the panic of 1866, as demanding the exercise of caution on the part of capitalists.

The Secretary of the Treasury is making arrangements for stationing several deputy collectors of customs in different parts of the city of New York to administer to importers oaths required upon invoices in order to save them the trouble of going to the Custom House for that purpose.

Long Branch is gradually being swallowed up by the sea. Ten or fifteen feet more of the bluff went last winter. At this rate it will not take many more seasons to reach the hotels and villas.

Sixty Indian fighters in Colorado have offered their services to General Sherman, and guarantee to finish up any tribe against whom they may be sent in a short time, providing the government furnishes horses, arms and rations.

The city of Newark is preparing for a second industrial exhibition.

The labor strike among the operatives of the Rhode Island mills is practically at an end. From the outset there has been little popular sympathy with this strike, and never a ghost of a chance that it would be successful.

One of the most eminent statisticians in the country is ungallant. He says that seventy per cent. of the crimes committed by females are "sensual and against themselves," while sixty-six per cent. of the crimes of males are against persons and property.

What a pity the Bender family of Kansas, hadn't located their hotel near Captain Jack's Lava Beds. The Modoc tribe would now have been buried.

The Common Council of Waukegan, Ill., has fixed the liquor sellers' license at $600. This is an important measure of temperance, inasmuch as it is an effective blow against low groceries.

PERSONAL.

The newspapers have noted with respectful brevity that Mr. Sumner was divorced from his wife the day of Mr. Chase's funeral. The Court and the counsel in Boston were equally delicate and brief, the ground of the divorce being desertion by Mrs. Sumner. There is nothing in this disagreement of the silkiest consequence to posterity or the present. It was a matter of affection, but both parties are too mature to harmonize, and they consented to count the alliance a mistake, and, after sufficient lapse of time, to have it quietly annulled.

The death of the late Theron R. Strong, of Washington, recalls a joke of Lincoln's. Passing up Pennsylvania avenue, with General Nye, he pointed to a sign, with the remark, T. R. Strong, but coffee are strong.

It is said that ex-Senator Trumbull's face has grown six shades more solemn since the death of Mr. Chase, and has caused him to reflect that, but for his folly and treachery, last year, in going into the "Liberal Republican" movement, he might now have some chance to become Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court—a position he strongly covets.

The will of Oakes Ames while at Washington, last winter, has been presented for probate by his two sons, Oliver Ames, 2d, and Oakes A. Ames, who are named as executors. N. G. Ordway, Mason Dillon and Philetus Sawyer are the witnesses to the instrument. No details will be given until the will is probated. The amount devised is large, but the property is so invested that its value cannot be at present known.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has left Liverpool, it is understood, on his passage homeward.

Captain Hall leaves a wife and two children, who have been living in Cincinnati. The wife was on the cars, en route for New Hampshire, to visit her mother, who is dangerously ill, when informed of her husband's death. The son is a boy eight now. The daughter, about sixteen years of age, was overwhelmed with sorrow.

The artist Bierstadt and others of the Oriental Topographical Corps, who left New York a few weeks ago to make explorations and sketches in the Nile lands, are actively engaged at the Pyramids, Memphis, and the lower Nile, taking photographic, barometric, thermal and magnetic observations.

The bronze bust of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," which is to be erected at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was cast at the National Art Foundry in New York on Saturday.

The son of an English peer has been wandering about playing a hand organ for six months, by way of proving that it was a profitable business, and winning a wager that he had laid on that point.

It is reported that the Cuban General Agramonte, saying that his capture was inevitable, committed suicide rather than fall alive into the hands of the Spaniards.

Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, has approved himself a skilled vocalist by "raising the tune" to sing a Scotch psalm at family worship in Invernay Castle, in the absence of the Duke of Argyll.

Mrs. Emerson, the Eastern lady who claims the authorship of the ballad, "Betsey and I are Out," universally regarded as the production of the Western poet Will Carleton, has in press a volume of verses, in which this ballad is included. A literary controversy is not likely to spring from Mrs. Emerson's claim, though it is possible that the publication may result in a law suit.

STATE POLITICS.

The Beaver county Democratic committee will meet in Beaver on Thursday, June 5th.

The editor of the Butler *Eagle* has been requested by Josiah M. Thompson, to announce that the use of his name in connection with a candidacy for the Legislature was unauthorized and that he is not at present an aspirant for that position. This leaves a clear field for Messrs. Waldron and McKee.

The Hon. John Leisenring, of Carbon county, is suggested by a correspondent of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* as a good man for the Republicans to nominate for State Treasurer.

STATE NEWS.

F. H. Felix, a German physician claiming to reside in Lewistown, was arrested in Reading on Thursday evening, on a charge of murder, on the strength of a telegram from Lancaster. He claimed that it was a trick played on him by an enemy, and upon inquiry this was found to be true. Felix was released.

There are forty-one cigar factories in Lancaster county.

The Altoona *Sun* admonishes the City Council of that place that it is time to take steps for the extermination of the hordes of rats which infest that city.

A ten-year old son of Christian Butterbaugh, of Ayr township, Fulton county, was butted to death by a vicious ram, recently.

Even rats have rights which other brutes are bound to respect, a negro hostler of Lancaster having been fined fifteen dollars for cruelly torturing a rat.

A correspondent writes that in a recent real estate transaction in Berks county, the purchaser, after much haggling as to the price to be paid for a tract of ground, owned in common by three married men, was unable to secure a marketable title until he had in addition given five dollars to each of the respective wives in order to obtain a release of dower. Our correspondent expresses some surprise at this conduct of the wives in exchanging their "rights" for so paltry a sum, but the custom is prevalent in many parts of Pennsylvania, and husbands can only get the signatures of their wives to deeds of real estate by promising them a "black silk gown," or its equivalent in money, which is always paid by the purchaser. The custom is frequently alluded to in the Pennsylvania Reports, and in one case the reception of a silk gown by the wife was used as corroborative evidence of the fact that she had signed the release of dower of her own free will and accord without the compulsion of her husband. Occasionally an owner, when dissatisfied with the price to be paid, has been known to put his wife up to refusing her signature to the deed, and in this way obtain an increase of the purchase money. Some of the closefisted bargainers, having succeeded in this manoeuver, retain the "silk gown" money, and thus cheat their wives out of their rights; but in a well-regulated rural community such men are held in scorn and contempt, and are considered as infamous knaves.

Sergeant McCombs, of the Signal Service Corps, is in Erie, making arrangements for the establishment of a signal station in that place.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: On Thursday, Frank Donahue, a Corry youth, the worst young man of his age in this section of the country, added one to his big list of crimes by robbing a newsboy of a considerable amount of money and goods. He was arrested and locked up, but in about thirty-five minutes, with nothing but the iron handle, of a bucket, had cut through a three-inch oak floor, then through a brick, got into the cellar, and escaped. He was recaptured yesterday and brought to jail last night. Donahue escaped from the Erie county jail once, by cutting off iron bars and getting through the skylight.

John N. Daniels, of Lines Hollow, Crawford county, was run over by the cars at Saegertown on the 12th inst., and instantly killed.

Archie McLean and William Armstrong set sail from Titusville, on Tuesday, in a flat boat made for their special purpose, twenty-three feet long and five feet wide. Their destination is Texas. They will stop at Pittsburgh for provisions and other supplies, and then float down the Ohio and Mississippi to the Red river, which they will ascend to their point of destination. They will there go into the business of herding and stock raising, making Texas their permanent home.

An educated professor is roaming about the wilds of Northern Pennsylvania, lecturing at nearly candle light on the science of frenology and fysology."

The Lock Haven *Republican* says that the flood in the river, which began on Sunday, the 4th inst., was very serviceable to the raftsmen and log drivers. Logs and timber began running the next day, and from that time until Sunday last business was very lively. It is estimated that at least two hundred and fifty rafts went down, one hundred and ninety-five of which were square timber and the balance board and log rafts. The first large drive of logs of the season was that of John Ardell and George Merrill, which came down from Clearfield creek and passed Lock Haven on the 4th. This drive contained 40,000,000 feet, and was manned by forty or fifty men. Byers & Blanchard's drive of 20,000,000 feet was placed in charge of the "corporation," which sent through a drive of 100,000,000 feet on Sunday last. Flynn and Roberts' drives are below Renovo, working their way down, and this will constitute the last for the season. The river has not been so thoroughly cleared for many years as it is at present. All the logs are in from the creeks. Old logs that have been lying along their banks for three or four years have gone down, as has also every raft. The number of rafts this year has fallen short of those of last year by about six hundred, and it is estimated that the falling off in new logs amounts to 100,000,000 feet. But the old logs will fully make up this deficiency, and enable our lumbermen to furnish their usual supply to the markets.

Judge Samuel A. Gilmore, of Uniontown, Fayette county, died at that place on Thursday, aged seventy years. He has been Presiding Judge of Fayette and Greene since 1848.

A man by the name of J. D. Lewis attempted suicide, in Altoona, on Saturday morning, by cutting his throat with a butcher knife. He was saved by a man named Atherton, who threw him to the floor and wrested the knife from his hands. He is not likely to recover. He was suffering from mania-a-potu at the time of the rash act.

Justice Perry, says the Titusville *Herald*, was the principal actor in a romantic affair on Friday. He had been sent for to marry a couple, and discovered, just before arriving at the house, that it stood a few rods within Venango county, in which he had no jurisdiction. The wedding party, therefore, adjourned to an open lot, and there among the bushes the twain were made one flesh.

A man named Carpenter was arrested in Titusville and fined $100, for carrying twelve pounds of nitro-glycerine through the streets of that city in a wooden bucket. In fact our "civilization places out" when the rights of freemen are thus interfered with.

Mr. Samuel Richardson, of East Conemaugh, Cambria county, died on the 15th inst., aged seventy years.

Ezra B. Bertolet, of Oley township, Berks county, was struck on the head by the limb of a tree he had felled, and was instantly killed.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 17th says: Three members of one household in Clearfield township, this county, died last week from spotted fever. This malignant disease is still raging in the northern portion of the county, and in nearly every instance proves fatal.

The Weather in Bygone Ages.

The late Mr. Babbage, of calculating-machine fame, had a singular faculty of suggesting avenues to knowledge. We are told by one who knew him well that it seemed possible to him to obtain an exact record of the succession of hot and cold years for long periods in bygone ages. His plan was as follows: Among the stumps of trees in some ancient forests, he proposed to select one in which both the number and size of the rings that have been annually produced were clearly marked. He would write down the succession of hot and cold summers so marked in this tree, assuming that the larger the ring in each case, the hotter has been the summer. He then proposed to examine other trees of about the same date, until he found some which recorded a series of hot and cold seasons, exactly similar to that which he had already noted down, and until the series extended far enough for him to be sure that the resemblance was not accidental, but that he had before him a natural register of the seasons which had been recorded in the first tree. As some of these trees would be somewhat older than the first tree, while others would have survived it, he considered that it would be possible, so to say, to piece out the information obtained from one tree by means of the others; and that, after examining a great number of trees, his record of summers and cold seasons might be extended at both ends almost indefinitely.

The transfer of $2,000,000 of gold coin from San Francisco to Washington will soon take place.

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the standard restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 5th Ser. Jo., furnished at the office

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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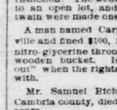
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.



Sore Nipples.

The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It

regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become sour or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the Wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear. AT LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock

OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantеens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120

Federal Street, Allegheny.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—

W. C. COOKE,

Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

Middle District, outside of City.

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

R. S. P. MCCALL,

Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

District North of the Rivers.

H. K. SAMPLE,

Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR CORONER—

ALEX. Æ. MCCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

WM. M'CALLIN,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—

SAM'L KILGORE,

Of Pittsburgh subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN C. NEWMYER,

Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. SCOTT

Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

WILLIAM COATES,

Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

M. G. COREY,

Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

B. F. KENNEDY,

Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

WILLIAM SWISSHELM,

Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

JOSEPH ROSS

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST

Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Resemblingly nothing but the woody fibre and a portion of the water are removed by the process, leaving all the starch grines and the greatest part of the nutritious substances (phosphates), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The removal of the woody fibre makes it far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the market. No other article of food contains such proper portions of the requirements of the whole human system. For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habits, it will prove invaluable. As a BREAKFAST DISH it is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be found. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for a Package. Manufactured only by the

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co.,
185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Torrey's Pat

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 17, 1873.

The report of the condition of the New York Associated banks as given by the Stock Indicator is as follows:

Specie increased	$ 427,300
Legal-tenders increased	1,107,000
Total	$1,595,200
Deposits increased	5,015,400
Circulation decreased	34,300
Total	$4,980,700
Gain in reserve	1,792,100
Loans increased	3,188,600

The advance in deposits and reserve are larger and the banks are now nearly two millions above the "dead line."

—The English press seems as much interested in discussing the bank account of 1844, regulating the issues of the Bank of England as is the American press over the National Currency act governing the National banks, and as the reserve law of the latter is framed after a similar clause in the former the discussion bears equally on both.

Ever since the bank act of 1844 the issue of notes by the Bank of England has been subjected to a rigid restraint. From the foundation of the bank in 1694 to 1711 the note issues were limited by law to the amount of debt owed to the bank by the nation: from 1711 to 1844 there was no legal limit to its issues, only the bank was required to pay coin on demand for its notes. Since 1844 the bank has been allowed to issue £15,000,000 on the basis of the permanent securities owned by the bank, and for issues beyond this amount it must have dollar for dollar of coin or bullion in its vaults.

The Manchester *Examiner* says:

"It is just as idle to aim at creating a uniform value of money as of any other commodity. The law of supply, like everything else, must regulate according to demand and supply; and any attempt to fix it by mechanical arrangements or State devices would as certainly aggravate the evil—if it be one—as everyone sees and admits would be the case if the State were to undertake to hand the management of the corn or tallow market."

And adds in further discussion of the question:

"We do not believe that the act of 1844 caused either of the panics which have happened since it became law. On the contrary, we believe it made them more reasonable to believe that it has mitigated their severity by compelling the Bank of England to maintain such a reserve as always secured beyond doubt or question the convertibility of the £5 note."

When, in fact, there has been repeated panics in London caused by the knowledge that the bank could no longer legally extend accommodations to the business community, and similar panics have been averted by the simple suspension of the law regulating the amount of bank notes, the knowledge that the bank was willing and able to extend credits on proper security was enough in itself to allay all fears and re-establish confidence.

Corresponding effects are seen three or four times a year in the workings of the twenty-five per cent reserve law of the Currency act; for as soon as the public read the report of the New York banks and know that they are close down to their reserve line there is a general rush for loans to meet contingencies which may arise, when the banks are least able to meet the demand, thus aggravating the difficulty and precipitating the crisis which all are trying to avoid. If, under such circumstances, bank boards had some discretionary power the pressure for such demand would not be created and the market would soon relieve itself by the natural movements of the currency and the return of confidence.

As long as our cast iron system of reserves and fixed amount of currency continues will we have a recurrence of the difficulty. Our legislators seem not to know that the operations of commerce increase rapidly each year, as production and population increase, and that we require a corresponding increase in the amount of the instruments of exchange.

—Messrs. fra B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	121¾	121¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¼	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	120⅝	120⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	119⅜	119⅜
10-40s	114¾	114¾
New 5s	114¾	114¾
Coupon 6s	115⅜	115⅜
Currency 6s	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	121¾
United States 5 20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5 20s of 1864	116
United States 5 20s of 1865	117¼
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5s, January and July, 1865	119¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	119⅜
Currency Sixes	115½

—In reply to numerous inquiries as to the new funding law of Tennessee, the Governor of that State says:

"Orders have been given for the engraving of new bonds, and the necessary books are in course of preparation. We will certainly commence funding and registering as early as the first day of July next, perhaps sooner. Notice of exact date will be given in due season. As to what bonds will be rejected, it is proper to state that those known as the Mineral Home railroad bonds, amounting to $100,000, and those known as the Bank of the Insurance Company of the Val eyof Virginia, amounting to $21,000, as well as the Tennessee Confederate War Bonds will be rejected.

"I see no necessity for an extra session of the General Assembly. I believe the assessment act now in force will develop a largely increased amount of taxable property—ample, under the present law to meet the necessities of the State, should I be mistaken in this, however, and should the assessment returns so disclose the fact that the revenues will not be sufficient to meet the current wants of the State, after paying the interest as provided for in the funding act, the General Assembly can readily be called together in ample time to meet the emergency. No means within the warrant of the Constitution and laws, that may be necessary to protect the plighted faith and credit of the State, will be neglected or omitted.

"The interest maturing July 1, 1874, can and will be met out of the revenues of 1873, even should there be no improvement in the assessment returns, as a very simple calculation (including the taxes on privileges) will readily show. And if any improvement in the revenue laws should appear necessary to meet the subsequent instalments of interest, it can and should be made in the assessments and levies of 1874. In any aspect of the case, therefore, there is no existing necessity for convening the General Assembly in extra session."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Canton	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Western Union Tel	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	36	....	....
Pacific Mail	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	46¾	47
8 express companies	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	86	....	....
U. S. Express	....	....	....	71½	....	....
U. S. Express, new	....	....	....	71½	....	....
Adams Express	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Erie preferred	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41	41
Michigan Central	....	....	....	87½	....	....
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	....	....	89¾	....	....
Chicago and Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and N. W.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Pittsburg	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Ft. Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ft. Wayne guaranteed	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo	68¾	68¾	....	68¾	68¾	68¾
Toledo, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	....	....	....	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	30
Chicago and Alton	100	....	....	100	....	....
Chicago and Alton, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	128¾	....	....	128¾	....	....
New York Central	99½	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	....	....	33	....	....
Hannibal and St. Jo., pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, May 17, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market closes with an active trade, except for all leading articles. The receipts of flour have been quite large of certain Western brands, so much so that some dealers have been compelled to store their accumulated stock. On the other hand, favorite Western flours have been sold ahead of receipts. The mills find ready sale for all they can make, the only thing they complain of is the difficulties, at times, to procure a sufficiency of prime wheat to keep their mills running.

The demand for bacon still continues active, and the arrivals of green meats very heavy, hence there is no danger of a scarcity of prime cured meats during the year.

Leading grocers report the trade exceedingly active, particularly in fine lines of sugars and coffees. It will be seen that coffees have advanced ½c per pound, gold, in New York, and a corresponding advance will of course take place in this market during the incoming week. It is thought an advance of at least ½c per lb. on roasted coffees will also take place ere many days.

Grain is still in light supply and prices are very firm. This is likely to be the case for some time to come, as farmers have their "hands full," preparing for and getting in their spring crops, and cannot spare the time to forward their surplus crops to market.

Butter is still a drug in the market, if we except a strictly prime article of yellow grass. From the fact that our cattle yards are over stocked with calves, it is reasonable to suppose that farmers and dairymen prefer to sell butter and milk to the raising of future bullocks. Be this as it may, the city is at present supplied in a great part with butter from the surrounding country.

Apples are sill in good demand for a strictly sound article. The receipts continue quite large, though the quality is not so good, owing, perhaps to the advancing season.

Green peas, raddishes, onions, aspargus, all sorts "greens," &c. are in the market—prices made known by inquiry of sellers.

We refer the reader to the report below for the rulings of the market, premising that they are wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

BUTTER—Receipts 97 packages. Dealers report the market dull and unsatisfactory. Stocks of common grades are accumulating, and nothing but strictly prime is wanted. We give the following as the ruling of the market: Strictly prime 25c ₱ lb; fair 20@24c; Reddings to good 16@18c; country 12@c.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4¾@4¾c; refined 6@6¼c; pots 9@9½c, pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALCOHOL—$2 XX $1 90; wheat $1 70; India ale $11. Bass's celebrated English ale, kilderkins, 25 gallons, $24; bbls, 45 gallons, $45; hhds, 66 gallons, $60.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 4½@5c 60c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The market is well supplied with all varieties, from common to choice and fancy. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 333 bbls. We are reported sales as follows: 50 bbls prime at 5 50@ 4 50; fair $2 50@3 00; common $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams 14½c; canvassed do 15c; shoulders do 10c; canvassed do 10½c; rib sides 10c; clear rib plain do 9c; sweet pickled 10½c; clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12½c; do canvassed 13c; sugar cured beef 18½c; do canvased 19c; mess pork bbl $18 50; beef hams, $28 00; 4½ pickled ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 10¼c; do refined tierces, 10½c; do refined kegs, 11c; do refined bbls 11¾c; do do buckets 11¾c; do 3 ₱ caddies 12½c; do 5 do 12¾c; do 2 lbs buckets 13¼c; do 6 do 13½c. Hogs, 125 pieces 151 ₱ average.

BAGGING—Following are the Penn Mill rates: Three bushel 58c; two and a half bushel 46c; two bushel 36c.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales in cans ₱ doz at $1 60; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 5 cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $10 00; 10 s. 25 cans wood boxes, ₱ 5 00.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales red 2½@3c; green 3¾@4c; hurl 5½@6c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₱ case.

CHEESE—Old New York Goshen 15½@16c ₱ lb; Limburger 14@15c; new Ohio full cream 13@14c; Switzer 16@18c; Lumberger 11@13c. Receipts 163 boxes.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $13 00@14 00 ₱ bbl; other varieties $9 00@10 00.

CIDER—Pure sweet $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl; Demand light.

CARBON OIL—No change in prices; sales car lots at works at 16½c ₱ gallon.

CORN-STARCH LYE—Market quiet and steady at $7 50@8 00.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 10@12c; shoulders 6¾@ 7c; clear sides 8¾@9c; jowls 3c. Country lard 9½ @9¾c ₱ lb as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices nominally as follows: Peaches, halves, 6½@7c; mixed, 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@8c.

EGGS—The ruling price is 17c ₱ dozen, though some dealers ask 18c. Supply and demand about equal.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₱ lb.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $1 25 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $3 50; No 2 do, $3 00; No 3 do, $2 50; salmon trout, quarters and kids, 12c more; Lake herring, quarters, $2 25; white fish $5.

GROCERIES—The demand for sugar and coffee continues large and prices firm. Coffee has advanced ¼ of a cent per pound, gold, in New York, and a corresponding advance will necessarily take place here the early part of next week. An advance of one cent per pound in roasted coffee will take place at an early day. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Good 22c; fair 23½c; prime 23¾c; strictly prime 24c; choice 24½c; fancy 25½c; Java, 27½c; do packed 28c; do Java 32c.

Rice—Rangoon 7¼@8c; Carolina 8½@9c.

Molasses—Cuba clayed 57½c; extra C 59½c; Centrifugal 61½c; Belmont 62½c; extra C 63½c; Belmont 64½c; New Orleans fancy 70c; choice 67½c; prime 65c; fair 62½c; Demerara 70½c; N. O. sugar 5 to 10c; Delaware extra C 9½c.

Syrups—Common 30 to 35c; silver drips 40 to 45c; H A drips 50 to 55c; choice 60c; prime 65c; fancy white drips $1 25; Centennial 55c; Vienna Exposition 60c.

New Orleans Molasses—70 to 78c, as to quality.

Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japanese 50c to $1 10; Imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,500 bbls. The market shows no changes worthy of note. Prices firm all round, and all choice brands, either western or home manufactured, find ready sale. We may add that certain western brands—Rising Sun, Snow Flake, &c—are sold ahead, dealers being unable to procure supplies to meet the demand. We quote as follows: Mills—$9 10, $9 50@10 30. Stores—Penn Mills $9 50 per bbl; Madison Mills $9 25; Island Mills $8 90; Lowell Mills $8 50; Mahoning Valley $8 25. Rye flour $5 60. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevators:

Wheat, sacks	680	Oats, sacks	2,000
Corn, sacks	170	Rye, sacks	174
Barley, sacks	341		

There is a continued fair demand for wheat, corn and oats, and prices are extremely firm at unchanged figures. The receipts, it will be noticed, are light, and are likely to continue so for a time until the busy season with farmers is over. The mills are taking all the prime white and red wheat offering upon arrival, and commission men find no difficulty in disposing of consignments to them, either to city or country mills. We quote as follows: No 1 white $1 35@1 40; red winter $1 30@1 35. Oats—White 48@49c; mixed 47@49c. Corn—Shelled on track, 56@57c; in elevator 53@56c; car 55@57c. Rye 90@95c. Barley—Fall 95@$1; spring 85@90c. Timothy—Demand light; sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

HORSES—We are reported sales 1872s at 55,560@60; old, 180@200.

HAY—The market is dull, loaded on wharf and track held at $26 00@28 00 ₱ ton, as to condition and quality; loose, from wagon, $30 00@32 00 ₱ ton.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 63@ 65c.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 19c ₱ lb. Demand light.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 20; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 20.

MEDICINES, DYE AND SYRUPS—Sugar, rough, 15@16c ₱ lb; cakes 16@17½c; syrup, 70@ 75c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—There is a light demand, the new crop being seemingly preferred. We quote nominally as follows: Silverskins 1s 50@2 00 ₱ bbl; red $3 75@4 00; onion sets nominally $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 80@85c ₱ doz.

POTATOES—Peachblows 80@85 ₱ bushel; mixed 70@75c; sweets $4 62 ₱ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales as follows: Per lb 3½@4½c; ₱ bushel, 90c.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 75@6 00; timothy seed $2 50@3 00; flax seed $2 00@2 10.

SALT—Sales No 1 at $1 45 ₱ bbl; No 2, $1 15.

SAUSAGE—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

TALLOW—Market firm at 6½@7c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 91@93c ₱ gal.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $6 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Toddi's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, May 19, 1873. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail	Exports Crude per Penn. R. R.	Exports Crude per A. V. R. R.
Monday, May 12	6,844	....	3,362
Tuesday, May 13	11,948	....	4,366
Wednesday, May 14	3,995	1,920	3,995
Thursday, May 15	8,383	....	....
Friday, May 16	5,741	461	2,304
Saturday, May 17	6,782	....	4,522
Total for week	43,693	1,920	19,076
Since January 1	651,356	16,137	237,351
To May 17, 1872	694,387	18,057	256,387
Same time 1871	348,273	21,272	155,616
Same time 1870	359,964	29,889	143,198
Same time 1869	359,964	26,853	139,649
Same time 1868	260,056	34,084	108,218
Same time 1867	402,262	30,188	110,437

BUSINESS.

The market for the past week was not an active one, dealers are again apart in their views. The result was sales have been restricted, and prices generally speaking weak and uncertain Parker's quotations are $2 40@3 50 per barrel; at the close crude is nominal at $4 00 per barrel—the same will apply to the manufactured article. Last year at this time refined was selling in this market at 29c per gallon. The receipts of crude continues large for the season, exceeding 41,000 barrels, while on the other hand the shipments of refined East exhibit a falling off.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, barrels	47,350	43,031

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1st to

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Same time 1868	492,362
Same time 1867	575,194
Same time 1866	450,337
Same time 1865	121,912

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,567	1,920
Allegheny Valley Railroad	22,592	19,095
Total	23,053	20,928

The following table will show the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to May 17, 1873:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	84,084	58,885	29,899	21,373
A. V. R. R.	108,218	159,682	154,426	163,662
Total	142,302	197,567	183,097	184,989
				18,357
				236,361
				274,444

CRUDE.

The market was decidedly dull, in fact there was no buyers, and we did not learn of a single transaction, although it was offered at 6 4½c ₱ gallon. Parker's Sales were made at $2 50@2 25, a heavy decline. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dull. No buyers at present. Standard brands were offered at 16@16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Firm. Country make, $2 05; city $2 10@2 15 ₱ barrel.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—The *Courier* says: The market opened on upper and lower Oil Creek at 6c, with prices about the same as yesterday. At Parker's it was panicky and unsettled, buyers withdrawing from the market and holders a little uneasy. Sales:

200 bbls upper road, spot	$2 45
700 bbls upper road, spot	2 42½
1,400 bbls upper road, spot	2 45
100 bbls upper road, spot	2 45
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 37½
500 bbls Bell City, spot	2 37½
1,400 bbls Oil City, spot	2 50
1,400 bbls Oil City, spot	2 52½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 25
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20

NEW YORK, May 17.—Closing May 16.—Crude in bulk a trifle lower; sales 8,000 bbls early delivery at 9½; crude, shipping order, 14c; sales 4,000 at this price; refined quiet, and prices unchanged; 2,000 bbls first half of June, 19½c; 1,500 June, 19¼c; 4,000 first half of July, 19¾c; 1,000 last half of July; 2,000 first half of last half August, 20¼c; spot delivery held at 19¼c, lower 20½c; Philadelphia delivery is in very fair demand; sales of 2,500 first half of June at 19¼c; 2,500 do 19¾c; 2,500 last half of June at 19¼c; 3,000 first half of July, 19¾c; reported 20,000 June packed at 9¾c.

TIDIOUTE, May 17.—Market weak; $2 30 bid; no sales.

ROUSSEVILLE, May 17.—Market dull and weak at $2 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 17.—Market weak at $2 35.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market quiet at $2 50@2 55.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—10:30 A. M.—Market opened quiet and unchanged; spot $2 42½@2 45. No transactions up to this hour.

PARKER'S, May 17.—Crude $2 25 and very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Market opened firm; S. W., 19¾c; crude 8½c; cases, 24½c; receipts this month: futures, June, 19¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, May 17.—Nothing whatever doing; market about $2 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 17, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at $2 20@2 27½.

OIL CITY, May 17.—Market very quiet at $2 50@ 2 52.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—Market dead; nothing at all doing; buyers scarce and sellers plenty and anxious; for sale, spot or next month at $2 40@2 45.

TITUSVILLE, May 17.—Market very quiet at $2 25.

Crude Oil Received by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard O W	78
J Bushnell	Model O W	74
H McKelvey	Riverside O W	74
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	957
Tack & M	Gilmore O W	241
O J Grier	Petrolite O W	836
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	1,303
Tack & M	Liberty O W	159
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	80
J Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	240
J Bushnell	Oleopolis O W	79
J Bushnell	Standard O W	80
B S Duncan	American O W	548
B S Duncan	American O W	444
McCombet, T & Co	Consert	222

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	778	Model O W 74
Riverside O W	74	Cosmos O W 957
Citizens O W	632	Petrolite O W 836
Brilliant O W	1,479	Liberty O W 159
Nonpariel O W	240	Oleopolis O W 79
Standard O W	74	American O W 922
Owner	222	
		6,146

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 16, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	1,150
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	630
H & A Stewart	Waring, K & Co, Phila	190
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	440
Citizens O Ref Co	Clark, Bro, Phila	434
J A McKee & Sons	Carson & Collin, Phila	100
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	200
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	300
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	508
Total		4,201

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 17.—The market for Scotch pig is in a very unsettled state and the tendency is still to lower prices. The business is mostly confined to parcels brought out by smaller owners not wishing to store them, and for these lower prices are accepted for prompt cash. Glengarnock, which has been arriving freely of late and sold at low figures, is now not so plentiful, while Eglinton, which came forward but slowly, is now arriving more freely. These frequent sales of lots ex-steamers, with the small demand, have been the principal causes of the present stagnation. We now quote Eglinton at $41@43, and Glengarnock $43 @49 ex ship and $50 from yard. Gartsherrie is out of the market for the present, none coming for sale that we know of. We hear only of 100 tons Glengarnock at a private price. The No. 1 Lehigh brands of American pig are very firm at $50, and the units generally are good ahead; the Hudson river brands are also firm; stocks throughout the country in dealers' and consumers' hands are said to be light; while all also begin to give a firm tone to the market. We hear of 100 tons No. 2 carbon at a private price. New English rails are very dull. In new American there is nothing doing. There is now a considerable business in old English, both here and at Philadelphia, but prices conspicuously in buyers' favor. The sales comprise, say 900 tons T at Philadelphia, and about 1,000 do T and D. H. here, all at $50 (time and interest); at the close there were offers and $51 asked. Americans have now the market for steel rails to themselves. Scrap is quiet, and we only hear of 100 tons No. 1 wrought at $40, which is not transpired. We quote scrap nominally at $17@19 ton. Should the present stagnation continue quite this, the price delivered here being 4 2 10s $ 8-00. The present sterling price, at the ruling rate of gold, would leave a margin of $24 ₱ ton in favor of American on importation.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

May 17.—The demand for iron is very fair, but the market lacks activity. There is a steady jobbing demand, but no large transactions. Prices of refined bar remain about as last reported, and are firm. In pig iron we notice no change except in Scotch, which can be bought a little better than for some weeks. The demand for American pig is improving slightly.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $22@ 25 per ton, including delivery, and Scotch at $25@ 1 at $666@58. We quote Eglinton at $55@58, Coltness at $64@66, Glengarnock at $57@58, charcoal at $68@ 72.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

BALTIMORE.

May 17.—We have no change to note in the market for American pig, which continues quiet, with only a local foundry demand. Prices are nominally unchanged, and we quote No. 1 anthracite at $48, No. 2 at $46, No. 3 at $42@44 00, gray forge at $40@42 00, mottled at $38. Baltimore charcoal we quote at $60@ 65 00. In Scotch pig there is nothing doing, and prices are somewhat lower. We quote Eglinton at $22 50 per ton ex ship, and $53 50 per ton in yard.—*American.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 17.—The dullness noted in our last issue has been succeeded by a brisk demand from manufacturers, but no improvement in prices is made, the holders continue firm, and refuse to make further concessions. The supply of both fleeces and pulled is greatly reduced, owing to the frequent sales of late. California is in good stock and fair demand. No invoices of the new clip have yet arrived, owing, no doubt, to the unsettled state of the market here, which at the present time offers no great inducement to shippers. In foreign, a better feeling is manifested, several large sales being reported, among which was about 1,000 bales washed Cordova, Buenos Ayres, private terms; a better season with farmers is over. The mills are taking all the prime white and red wheat offering upon arrival, and commission men find no difficulty in disposing of consignments to them, either to city or country mills. We quote as follows: No 1 white $1 35@1 40; red winter $1 30@1 35. Oats—White 48@49c; mixed 47@49c. Corn—Shelled on track, 56@57c; in elevator 53@56c; car 55@57c. Rye 90@95c. Barley—Fall 95@$1; spring 85@90c. Timothy—Demand light; sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

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MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 20; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 20.

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

News from Sir Samuel Baker, the African Explorer.

New York Herald Special.]

KHARTOUM, May 12th, via LONDON, May 17.—A letter was received here to-day from Sir Samuel Baker, on the White Nile. He reports all is well, that the passage through to the End was effected with great difficulty, and that he hopes that obstructions will be entirely removed during the present summer.

Don Carlos, at the Head of Fifteen Thousand Troops, Resolves to Conquer or Perish.

BAYONNE, May 17.—Don Carlos has written to Gen. Dorregaray congratulating him upon the result of his late engagement at Puente de Frank, and announcing he will soon assume personal command of the field at Perpignan, May 17.

The Carlist journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered Navarre on the night of the 14th inst, and took command of an army numbering 15,000 men, with whom he is resolved to conquer or perish. It is also stated Don Carlos has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers, and has promised to make Olio a field marshal, and Dorregaray a lieutenant-general.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat, in Arragon, of the Spanish troops.

LONDON, May 18.—Generals Olio and Dorregarray have been promoted by Don Carlos for the victory of May 5th.

Khiva Taken and the Khan a Prisoner in the Hands of the Russians.

New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, May 18.—A telegram from *Times*, dated 17th, confirms the news that Khiva was taken, and says the Khan was made a prisoner by the Russians, who have sustained only a slight loss.

LONDON, May 19.—A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Tiflis says the prisoner, Russian loss Khiva. The Khan at present is in the hands of the Russians slight. A telegram to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg states the Russians have occupied the entire Khivan territory without serious encounter.

The official announcement of the annexation of Bokhara and Orenburg as well as Khiva. The Russian press represent that Turkey is now entirely in the power of Russia, and predict that the time is coming when her dominions will continue and Russia will then be able to vindicate her interests.

The French Ministerial Crisis—New Appointments.

PARIS, May 10.—President Thiers has appointed M. Casimer Periere Minister of Interior, M. Tourton Minister of Public Worship, M. Beranger Minister of Public Works, and M. Waddington Minister of Public Instruction. Other ministers unchanged. It is expected that on the meeting of the Assembly M. Periere will move the postponement of all debate on questions of general policy until the territory is evacuated by the Germans.

The Messenger De Paris, thinks the President has come victorious out of the crisis, and trusts that the Ministry formed of or resting upon the Left Centre he may expect to see calm restored. The Monarchists are dissatisfied with the present situation of Periere. At a meeting of the members of the Right yesterday speeches were made appealing the Assembly and each energy and rescue France from Radicalism. It was resolved that the first business to come before the Assembly would be a demand for an explanation of the policy of the new Cabinet; that if this should prove unsatisfactory, a motion would be made to force the Ministers to resign, and finally that the party will not hesitate to overthrow President Thiers if he refuses to accept a monarchial trimming policy.

The programme of the new Ministry is to organize a republic by the enactment of conservative laws and wholly reject radical plans.

Health of the Pope—Diserderly Demonstration on the Occasion.

ROME, May 18.—The Pope to-day received the French legation and a deputation of foreigners. The Pope's condition is still feeble, but the indications are of improvement in his satisfactory.

A deputation was made in Florence yesterday against the policy of the Ministry on the religious corporations bill. A tumultuous assemblage and organization in disorderly manner, when it was dispersed by the police. Several persons were arrested.

Religious Orders in Rome.

ROME, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved of religious bodies in Rome by a vote of 258 against 108. Fifteen Deputies were absent. The second clause, with an amendment granting the Pope 400,000 lire annually for maintenance of Generals of orders, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 198.

The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. He gave a grand reception in the Vatican to-day. A large number of pilgrims are expected to-morrow from Florence. Disturbances are feared and the garrison has been reinforced.

The Crisis at Vienna.

VIENNA, May 18.—The indications at the close of business on bourse yesterday was that the worst of the crisis is over.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼; and for account 93⅝. American securities—U. S. 6's, 1865, do 67, 93⅝; 10-40s 88¾; new 5s 89; Erie 47⅜. The rate of discount in the Bank of England advanced 1 per cent, and is now 6 per cent.

PARIS, May 16.—Rentes 54 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 9¼@9⅜d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. Receipts for the week 12s 2d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middies 28s.

THE MODOC HUNT.

Savages Again on the Run—They Leave Their Last Stronghold While Being Hemmed In.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch from Yreka, dated Camp Lava Bed, South Fork, May 16th, and stated that Mason's and Hasbranck's command, had formed a junction near Jack's last stronghold and would in all probability hem the Modocs in. A second dispatch, May 16th, contradicted the former, and stated the connection had not been made, and furthermore that the Modocs had escaped from the stronghold by three routes and their whereabouts was unknown. Nothing was known heard from Donald McKay's Warm Spring warriors.

The latest news is that the Modocs are encamped on snow mountains twenty miles south of Scott's Mountain. Hustrations sent in that direction on the 16th. Mason's command remained in the lava bed. McKay called in from Warm Springs while in the last fight. It is thought Mason will find the Modocs this time, and Kingsbury's command will be sent to reinforce him.

Medical Director Beatty has furnished the annexed official account of the killed and wounded at the battle at Dog Lake, May 10th: Killed—Jas. D. Porter, Corporal, Company B; Adolphus Fisher, private, Company A. Wounded—Louis Dunbar, scalp wound in the head; Peter Griffin, flesh wound in the left hip; Isaac Reeves, corporal, fracture of right arm, amputation performed; Patrick McGuire, fracture below the right knee, amputation below right thigh; Samil. Medsker, flesh wound in the right arm cutting an artery; George Brown, flesh wound in upper left thigh; Col. Comby B.; Michael Mahar, Company G, flesh wound in the right hip. All of the above named belong to the first division. Lieut. Wasson and Sergt. Lobaster, Warm Springs, were killed, and Townton, another scout, had his left arm fractured.

SILVER.

Great Discovery—Silver Mines Within Twenty Miles of Gallipolis—A Vein of Silver Ore Six to Eight Feet Thick on the Lands of Henry Pike, in Putnam County, West Virginia.

[From the Gallipolis (O.) Bulletin, May 7.]

More than a year ago, Mr. Henry Pike, of New York city, took several specimens of ore from the lands he now owns in Putnam county, W. Va., to New York, and left them lying in his office. The specimens were quarried by Mr. Pike, and taken by him as specimens of "black band" iron ore, and considered rich. After being in his office for some time, Mr. Pike's brother, the late S. N. Pike, happened to come in, and seeing the ore lying on the floor examined it. He at once said: "This is silver ore, and closely resembles specimens of ores from silver mines in Utah in which I am interested." He then visited the ores he subjected to assay, that the result of his assertion might be tested.

Mr. Henry Pike then upon placed one of the samples in the hands of Messrs. Dederick, Sears & Co., 15 Maiden Lane, New York, assayers, and who are one of the largest and most responsible firms in the country devoted to this business, and on the 23d day of April, 1873, they gave the following report, which we copy from the original:

"Received from Mr. Henry Pike, one sample ore, which, upon test, yields to the ton of 2,000 pounds, 43.8 ounces silver. Value per ton in gold coin $56.61."

For the purpose of more thoroughly testing the matter, Mr. Pike took another sample to the assay office, and on the 25th of April, 1873, received a report stating that the sample yields to the ton of 2,000 pounds, 94.20 ounces silver. Value per ton in gold coin $121.42.

Another, and different, sample was taken to George A. Platt, refiner and assayer, No. 4 Liberty street, New York, and on the 29th of April, 1873, he reported to Mr. Pike sat upon test it yielded to the ton, in gold, $35 6.

The samples assayed were from the outcroppings of the vein. The vein is from six to eight feet in thickness, and the examination is gradually opening a vast spirit of country.

The important discovery which we here chronicle was made by digging for coal, after going in from Mud river about 1,000 feet, and, as stated before, when found appeared to be coal. Further on, however, the ore grew unmistakably known as limestone ore. We have examined the original reports of the assayers, and give a result.

Thanks of Mr. Pike are within twenty miles of Gallipolis by the river.

Detective Ingenuity In India.

The police of India have novel ways of extracting confessions from their prisoners without torture. One method applied to opium smokers is perfectly simple and sociable. The policeman sits down opposite his prisoner and playfully keeps an opium ball rolling about the palm of his hand. Of course the prisoner suffers the pangs of hunger, and the consequence is that the policeman soon gets his story and the prisoner his opium. Another method used where there are a number of prisoners suspected of the same offense reminds one of the "third degree" in Arabian tales. One man is taken from the number and locked up apart from his companions in a cage that he is in the next room. In this room are several inspectors who proceed to stoutly belabor an empty sack hanging in the corner, one of them keeping up a violent groaning. This over, the man is finally called upon to confess, and a constable simulates a confession in a low, mumbling voice. All this little comedy seems a stern tragedy to the trembling prisoner in the other room, and when the next man is brought out he is almost sure to make a full confession.

Oxford University

Oxford University is now one thousand years old and its annual revenues amount to one million dollars.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—River twenty-three feet six inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool. Arrived—Lafayette, Memphis. Departed—Ladelle, Pittsburgh. Weather cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, May 18.—Arrived—James D. Parsons, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg; Fearless, St. Louis; Dick Fulton, Louisville; C. H. Brunson, Louisville; J. Gilmore, St. Louis; Ada Hellman, Nashville; City of Henderson, St. Louis; Sam Brown Louisville; Idlewild, St. Louis; Tyrone, T. F. Reed, Louisville; Belle of Shreveport and Kilgour, New Orleans. Departed—Tyrone, Nashville; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Parker, Memphis; Quickstep, Evansville; Colorado, St. Louis; Dick Fulton, New Orleans; Fearless, Tyrone, W. H. Brown, St. Louis; Helena, Nashville; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Hawkeye, St. Louis; Kilgour, Cincinnati. River stationary. Mercury 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—River about on a stand, with deep water in all directions. Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Joe Fleming, Keokuk; Cairo, Cairo; Belle of La Crosse, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; Future City, New Orleans; W. H. Brown, Cairo; Ruth, Ouachita river. Departed—Great Western, New Orleans; Rock Island, St. Paul. Weather cloudy and cool, with occasional showers.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Heavy rain and thunder storm this morning, and another this afternoon. River rising slowly. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans; Pauline Carroll and Emma Elliott, St. Louis.

Fell Overboard.

A dispatch received from Captain McCloskey, of T. Fawcett & Son's tow boat Acorn, brings the intelligence that a deck hand named Daniel Cooper was drowned below Wilcsburgh, Saturday morning.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1873.

	Cents.
Burgoon, F. L., Conamaugh, Pa.	3
Corrod, John, New York, N. Y.	1
Hawkins, S. M., Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Laughard, Taque, Port Perry, Pa.	3
Mason, A. H., Niles, Ohio.	3
McCalla & Stavely, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
McBride, H. Elliott, Sheriand, Pa.	1
Winters, Dan. J., Perrysville, Pa.	3
Shock, Mrs. E. A., Towsentown, Md.	3
Scull, Miss Sadie S., Somerset, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society.

A meeting of St. Paul's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon in the cathedral. There was a very large attendance, and much interest was taken in the proceedings, which were mostly routine business.

It was decided to procure a suitable regalia for members of the society.

Auricular Confession

Rev. J. G. White advertises that he will expose auricular confession, to men only, in the Excelsior Hall, Allegheny city, at eight o'clock this evening. The lecture will be "predicated on" the secret Latin theology of the Roman clergy, who are challenged to approve the disclosures which tempted to make and disprove the disclosures which Pittsburgh must be up and doing to protect sister city in honors to the brave men who died for liberty and country.

Coroner's Inquests Since Friday.

Coroner West, since his return from Philadelphia, has been unusually busy. The following are the cases to which he has attended since our last issue:

Henry Bender, of Bloomfield, a German, single and twenty-six years of age. He had not lived pleasantly with his parents, and for two years past had been away from home the most of the time. Latterly he was engaged in some subordinate capacity about the bar at Fisher's hotel, in Allegheny, but had been unable to do much work on account of continued illness supposed to be consumption. On Friday last Mr. Fisher gave him money and started him for his home. When he arrived home he was very much exhausted and prostrated, and went early to bed with his brother. He was very sick, and coughed incessantly till about one o'clock, when he gave a sudden lurch over on to the floor, and when his brother took up was quite dead. His father considered it his duty, under the circumstances, that no inquest should be held, and the Coroner was accordingly notified. The verdict of the jury was "Died from disease of the heart."

JOHN GOLDNER, aged forty six, a native of France, and married, died on Saturday night at the following named persons, to restrain them from infringing the Roberts patent: O. E. Hawkins, R. C. Duncan, F. B. Pattison, Robert Varney, Alexander Ross, C. E. Knight, ——Cummings, Andrew A. H. Brunson, Lewis Emery, J. E. Patterson, J. H. Caldwell and Wm. Gaston, all Pittsburgh, of the Roberts patent, whereas he only decided that J. Dickey could use his torpedo without "fluid tamping," it would not be an infringement.

Contested Will Case.

August Frederick Brackmeyer, one of the clerks in the office of Thomas W. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue, has filed a caveat in the Register's office, contesting the will of his father, Adam Henry Brackmeyer. The devisee bequeaths to his daughter, Mary Hanner, a lot in the Thirteenth ward; to his daughter, Louise Brackmeyer, a lot on Thirteenth ward; to Gustavus Brackmeyer, a lot on Penn street; to come into his possession after the death of the wife of the devisee; to Louise and Gustavus, share and share alike, after the death of the wife, of all bank stocks, &c., the interest, &c., to go to the wife during her life; to her nephew, August Frederick Brackmeyer the sum of five dollars. The will appoints Mary Hanner as executrix, and Thos. W. Davis as trustee. The estate personal aggregates upwards of $60,000. The contestant claims to have $8,000 against the estate, and desires to recover the same. The case will take place before Register Gray this afternoon.

Memorial Day in Allegheny.

The interest in the coming services on Memorial Day grows apace in Allegheny, and there is no longer any doubt of a creditable celebration there. On Saturday night an adjourned meeting of soldiers and citizens was held at Captain Pentecost's office on the diamond, with Captain Tyson in the chair, and Mr. J. H. Stephenson as secretary. The several committees appointed at the previous meeting reported encouraging progress. It was determined to organize a battalion of soldiers who belong to no post of the Grand Army, and Capt. Brady Dalzell was elected to the command. The Park Commission have announced their intention to decorate suitably the soldiers' monument lot, and will also contribute a quantity of flowers for other decorations. All the schools will participate in the exercises of the day, and will join the procession. The Mayor, Councils, and nearly all the lodges and societies of the city will give their active co-operation. A form of badge for the occasion was decided upon, and Mr. Ogden kindly volunteered to furnish all that were required free of charge. The executive committee are hard at work and receiving encouragement from the citizens. There will be a large attendance of mowers, if all the promises in that regard are kept, and altogether the indications are that Pittsburgh must be up and doing to protect sister city in honors to the brave men who died for liberty and country.

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THE RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

An Injunction Granted by the Supreme Court Against the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company.

Among the cases recently argued before the Supreme Court, at Harrisburgh, was that of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Company, asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant from further interfering with plaintiff's rights and privileges. The main facts in this case are well understood by our readers. Some six or eight weeks ago the Directors of the Mount Pleasant branch railway (which was being operated under a lease by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company) decided that the terms of the lease had not been complied with, and severed their connection with the Connellsville road by tearing up a portion of the branch near Broadford junction, and placing the road in connection with the Southwestern branch of the Pennsylvania Central. The President of the Connellsville Company, some three weeks since, sent a force of men to Broadford to repair the damage, and restore the connection with their line. In compliance with his instructions, about thirty men commenced the work as designated them, but before they had made any appreciable progress nearly two hundred employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with implements, appeared on the scene and demanded that they cease work. Acting under expleit orders from the President of the Connellsville Road, the force withdrew on the arrival of the opposing parties. The Pennsylvania force, in order to render any future attempt to restore the track more difficult, set fire to two small bridges located between the point where the track was originally torn up and the main line of the Connellsville road. The directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railway claiming that they had been illegally deprived of their rights, applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Company from further interference. On last Saturday week the case came on for argument before the Supreme Court, before Strahan, J., Esq., appearing on behalf of the Connellsville Company, and Messrs. J. H. Hampton and Thomas Marshall for the respondents. On Saturday last Judge Strahan rendered his decision in the case granting the preliminary injunction as prayed for. This will restore the Mount Pleasant and Broadford road to the management of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company, until such time, at least, as the legal contest in question can be settled. In the meantime, it becomes a question whether the interests of shippers on the branch road will be properly protected to. We are assured, however, that the counsel in the case, Messrs. Hampton and Shiras, will do all in their power to have the business of the road go on without interruption. Some fears are expressed among shippers of coke on the Connellsville company will not be able to handle the trade promptly. Over one hundred cars of coke are now shipped daily on the branch, exceeding in the morning five of one hundred cars per day for coke alone.

It is not taken at this writing as that the form of the decree is, and the opinion (if an opinion was delivered) will be received to day, when a better understanding of the matter will be had.

RIVER DISASTER.

Another Collision on our Waters—The Steamboat Exchange Sunk—Heavy Loss by Carelessness.

Another disaster has taken place on our waters, occasioned apparently by carelessness, and resulting in the sinking of a steamboat with full cargo, about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a collision took place on the Monongahela, between the steamer Exchange and the tow boat Fair Play. The Exchange after loading prepared to move from the landing below the foot of Ferry street, at about half past four o'clock, when after backing out and swinging round into position for going down the river, when in the act with a loaded barge was noticed coming from above directly in the line of the steamboat. An officer of Exchange thus describes what followed:

"She blowed two whistles, giving notice that she was coming, and we replied by four whistles, which meant that we could not get away, and that she would have to go around. We then heard her ring two bells, which was a signal to her engineer to put on only a half head of steam, then immediately after the two bells, four bells were struck, a signal to go ahead under full steam. The steamer in motion the barge struck us amidship, crushing the hull of the Exchange. The boat filled very rapidly, and in less than three minutes had settled to the b-ttom, the water coming up to her upper deck aft. It was thought by those who were on board that would upset, as she had filled more rapidly on the side where the break was than on the other. Fortunately she righted in the water and settled on good bottom, with her bow about four feet higher than the stern. The barge went down alongside of her, in about ten feet of water.

The towboat soon left the scene of the disaster, and her officers are charged with all blame in the matter. The Fair Play was uninjured.

The Exchange was owned by Captain John L. Rhodes, John & Thomas Cock, and valued at $30 000. Captain Samuel Schuman was in command. There were about forty passengers on board, and forty of a crew, and considerable excitement existed for a time among them in consequence of the accident. All got safely, however. She had on board a full cargo, consisting of iron, nails, glassware and miscellaneous freight. The goods were generally for Nashville, and the whole cargo was valued at $60,000. The insurance on the boat amounted to about $15,000, distributed as follows: Commanis and People's, Pittsburgh, each $4,000; Keyle's office, Cincinnati, $5,000; passengers on board, each, $1,000.

The barge was raised soon after the accident. An investigation will soon take place before the Inspectors as to the cause of the accident.

A CONVICT MADE HAPPY.

Williams Released on His Own Recognizance.

The exciting trial of Samuel A. Williams, the young man convicted of embezzling money from letters passing through the Sharon postoffice, has had a happy termination, at least so far as the young man and his family are concerned. On Saturday, Mr. Swoope, United States Attorney, sent an order to the warden of the county jail, for the delivery of the prisoner into the custody of the officer. Williams, not knowing what was in store for him, began to suspect that he was going to be released, but the only response he could get from the officer was that "he did not know what the Hell was all about." Williams was led into the office in the presence of the District Attorney, who read out the order for his release, and told him he was acquitted, but when he was told that he could return home to his parents and remain there until sent for, he could not refrain from crying like a child. He was overjoyed at his acquittal